BIBLIOTHECA

TOPOGRAPHICA

BRITANNICA

N° II. Part II.

CONTAINING

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ;

OR

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES

By the late learned Brothers ROGER and SAMUEL GALE.

CONTAINING

Their CORRESPONDENCE with their learned Contemporaries.

*** To the THIRD PART will be prefixed, an Account of the LITERARY SOCIETY at SPALDING.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXI.

[Price Five Shillings.]

BIBLIOTHECA

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of **Libraries.**

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Republications of ſcarce and curious Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

For the following Additions and Corrections in the Memoirs of the GALES, the Editor is obliged to HENRY GALE, Eſq. the preſent Repreſentative of the Family.

P. v. *Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ Scriptores*, &c.] This is called by Dr. Gale the *firſt* volume; and that which contains the Quinque Scriptores, though publiſhed ſome years before the preſent, is called the *ſecond*, as the authors are of a more modern date. It has no connexion, as Monſ. Freſnoy and others have imagined, with the volume of Engliſh writers compiled by Mr. William Fulman, under the patronage of Biſhop Fell, in 1684.

Ibid. note, l. 10, *read* Antoninus Liberalis.

P. vii. l. 9, *for* grandſon *Roger*, *read* grandſon *Henry*.

P. ix. The little bronze of Lucretia is now in the poſſeſſion of H. Gale, Eſq.

P. x. The Letters here mentioned to have been given to Mr. Allan were only lent to that gentleman, and are ſtill the property of Mr. H. Gale.

P. xi. *The paragraph*, l. 3—9, *ſhould be corrected thus:* He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Raper, Eſq. of Cowling, who died 1720, by whom he had Roger Henry, born 1710, admitted Fellow-commoner of Sidney college, who married Catharine daughter of Chriſtopher Crowe, Eſq. of Kipling, and had iſſue, Catharine, born 1741, died 1744; Roger, born 1743, died 1751; Henry, born 1744, now living at Scruton; Harriet, born 1745; Samuel, born 1746, admitted at Trinity college, 1769, Fellow-commoner of Ben'et 1770, promoted to the rectory of Everingham, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of York, 1774; Catharine, born 1752; Chriſtopher, born 1756.

In the Pedigree, Robert, or Francis, of Akeham Grange, *dele* Robert or.

Pedigree, dele died in Spain, ſ. p.
Ibid. for Meſnill, *read* Meynell.
Ibid. Barbara Pepys died in 1689.
P. 17, l. 21, *for* lord mayor, *read* mayor.
P. 25, l. 26, *read* Aurelius Ambroſius.

The following pictures, belonging to perſons mentioned in this publication, are ſtill remaining at Scruton:

Dean GALE, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in 1689.
ROGER GALE, by Vanderbank, in 1722.
SAMUEL GALE, by Whood.

BRITISH MUSEUM

*** Since the publication of the former part of this Number, the Editors have been favoured with ſo many valuable Letters of the GALES, MAURICE JOHNSON, Dr. STUKELEY, &c. &c. that a THIRD Part is preparing for the publick. Much information alſo having been received relative to the Gentlemen's Society at SPALDING, it is thought adviſeable to poſtpone the publication of their Memoirs till the appearance of that Number; which will contain likewiſe the Corrections and Additions which Mr. R. GALE had prepared for a new edition of his "Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond;" and a View of the Church and Parſonage-houſe at SCRUTON.

☞ The Hiſtories of ABERDEEN, HINCKLEY, CROYDON, and ST. KATHARINE'S Hoſpital by the Tower, will very ſoon be publiſhed; and many other Articles are getting forward.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CONTEMPORARY ANTIQUARIES WITH MR. R. GALE; AND MINUTES OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

I.

Part of a Letter from E. CONY, Eſq; to ROGER GALE, Eſq; giving an account of ſome Roman Antiquities found near Walpole in Marſhland in Cambridgeſhire, Nov. 8, 1727.

I AM now at the place above, which gives name and t tle to lord Walpole. It lies near the ſea, and was fenced from it by the Romans with a ſtrong bank. We have footſteps of their being there, by many tumuli over the country; but I do not know of any coins that have been found nearer than March in the Iſle of Ely, about twelve miles diſtant, at which place I know of one who ſome years ſince dug up a large pot of copper, but they are all gone. I have a tenant who lives under the bank, and, upon digging in his garden, about three feet under ground, he found many Roman bricks, and an aqueduct made with earthen pipes; we took up about 26, moſt whole, though not without difficulty, they being almoſt as tender as the earth itſelf.

Sir Andrew Fountain tells me they are truly Roman, and made of the ſame earth as the urns, and turned, which was the cuſtom of thoſe days. I think them fine of the kind; which has induced me to ſend one of them to the curious Mr. Gale,

which you will find at Dr. Maſſey's, to whom I ſent four laſt Saturday. He has orders to deliver or ſend you one of them, the reſt are for lord Colerane, Mr. Ellis, and himſelf. I have alſo ſent one of them to Dr. Stukeley, and Mr. Johnſon of Spalding, whoſe thoughts of them I have deſired, and hope you will oblige me with yours, &c. E. CONY.

Theſe pipes were made of paliſh red earth, which grew hard again upon their being expoſed ſome time to the air; the length of them was 20 inches, the bow $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the thickneſs of their ſides $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, one of the ends much ſmaller than the other, ſo as to be inſerted into the wider end of the pipe it followed. R. G.

II.

Letter from Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. R. GALE, about Mr. PECK's endeavouring to bring a Roman road through Stamford.

Grantham,
Jan. 31, 1727-8.

SIR,

My neighbour Mr. Peck ſent me his book of Stanford a while ago, though I have not ſeen him. I juſt read over his account of the Roman antiquities there, which I thought very little ſatisfactory. He ſeems deſirous of making a vicinal Roman road go through his town, without the leaſt ground or probability; and indeed the reaſon is very eaſy why the Romans did not make a town upon that river, but at Brig-Caſterton, two miles further, becauſe it makes a better ſtage upon the road, being the mid-way between Durobrivis, Cheſterton by Caſtor, and Cauſennis, Great Paunton, each 10 miles, from Durobrivis to Huntington, Durocinents is 10 miles; and without doubt they would have divided the ſpace between Cauſennis and Lindum, 20 miles, into two equal parts too, but that there was no water to be met with, except at Ancaſter.

They

They find coins very frequently at Hunnington, not far from the Caſtrum Cohortis of Ancaſter; ſeveral were brought to me the other day, nothing among them remarkable.

From the words Hunnington and Ancaſter, I gueſs the boggy valley and rivulet there was called Onna, and that perhaps was the Roman name of Ancaſter, though forgot both in Antoninus and Ravennas; but I am almoſt antiquated to theſe ſort of ſtudies; I ſhall never enjoy ſo agreeably the pleaſure of a contemplative life as when I write to you, who am moſt cordially yours, &c.

WM. STUKELEY.

III.

Part of a letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, giving an account of the ANTIQUARY SOCIETY at SPALDING, and of Dr. STUKELEY, September, 1729.

I doubt not but you have ſeen our worthy friend the Doctor *in pontificalibus*. He favoured me a few days ago with ſome lines before he went up for holy orders; and I had ſoon after a poſtſcript in a letter from our friend Browne Willis, giving as punctual an account of the day when, the place where, and the perſon by whom he was ordained, as if he had been a mitred prelate, and had received ſome ſacred inveſtiture *per annulum et baculum*. I ſuppoſe, at leaſt I hope, ſome deſirable ſinecure, if not the call, may prove the reward, *quod poſitâ lacernâ togatus incedit*.

As we have the honour of your being a member of our Society, I have a right to acquaint you, Sir, that we go on glorioufly, making our regulations ſtricter as to our regular and reſident members, and yet not only increaſing the number, but bettering our oeconomy.

We have lately had from an ingenious member Dr. Bolton, a doctor of phyſick at Bolton, a pretty preſent of a collection of ſpecimens of Aldgrave, Albert Durer, and other antient engravers, made by him in Holland; and ſince I had laſt the pleaſure of ſeeing you, we have admitted two doctors of divinity, one of them head of Queen's in Oxon, two ſeamen, one lawyer, two ſurgeons, a captain, and five other gentlemen. Now we can carry on a ſort of epiſtolary correſpondence with ſome fellow-member in moſt parts of the world; but I ſhall confine myſelf to a few, and leave the new to my brother. Of thoſe from whom I hope to hear when their leiſure permits, there is no gentleman who honours me with his friendſhip can give truer pleaſure than yourſelf to, dear Sir, yours, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON.

I entreat you, if you have any memoirs relating to the works of the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, in draining our fens, that you will communicate them to me—Whence were the Vaſa Myrrhina, ſo much eſteemed by the Romans, as appears from Juvenal *, ſo called in your opinion?

IV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, concerning a curious ſmall buſto of a woman, found at York; and deſcribing the body of a Venus, found at Spalding in Lincolnſhire; and a plan of that place taken by Mr. Grundy.

SIR, July 22, 1722.

Gratitude demands it from me to acknowledge your kind invitation of me to your houſe, and of your ſo readily accommodating me with your fine antique Brigantian copper buſto, of which I procured an excellent caſt in the ſame metal, by the beſt hand in London; and my friend and kinſman Mr. Lynn

* Sat. vi. 155. vii. 133.

has

has another taken from mine, of which treaſures we are fond, for, like the Lacedemonians, let my home be never ſo homely, I conceive it beſt worth cultivating; 'tis more than enough for my leiſure and enquiries; and Britain, through its various ages, affords as much as I can wiſh, though feweſt inſtances in the ſculptile way, or arts of deſigning in general. To draw from you, Sir, who muſt have conſiderably juſter thoughts about that *molle ſpirans bronzo* than we can pretend to, I cannot forbear telling you, I conceited (as you told me, I think, that it was found among ſome ruins near Boutham-barr at York) it to be intended for Cartiſmandona by the artiſt; but from the melancholy air of the countenance, having a little farther conſidered it, I am now inclined to think it her contemporary, the unfortunate wife of the brave Caratac, when under the diſtreſs of the Roman captivity, and doomed to adorn the triumph of Claudius, or rather of Oſtorius, whoſe name, I think, Tacitus gives us not, but ſays, her huſband's noble manly carriage, and oration at the imperial tribunal, gained him, her, and his brothers, their liberty *. Methinks this face ſeems to be taken when that great man's wife was kneeling before the throne of their imperious Conqueror, and to have all that grandeur in miſery as might move *Agrippinam ſignis Romanis præſidentem*, and all that grand guſto of the Grecian ſculptors who then flouriſhed in moſt parts of the weſtern world, eſpecially at Rome (where probably this was made) and had there done many admirable

* It is impoſſible to ſay, who this fine buſto repreſents. Abbot Starbiin called it Berenice, from its beautiful hair and head-dreſs; others, from the paſſion expreſt in the face, would have it to be Lucretia. R. GALE.—This buſt was found in digging a cellar in the manor or ruins of St. Mary's abbey, York, about 1716, and given to Roger Gale, eſq; who ſuppoſed it *Lucretia*, there being no goddeſs in all the Roman theology to aſcribe it to. It was drawn and engraven by that very ingenious artiſt Mr. Vertue, F. A. S. and the plate given by Mr. Gale to Mr. Drake's Hiſt. of York, which ſee p. 65. It may have been the ornament of a ſtandard, like that bronze buſt found in rebuilding the great bridge at Cambridge, which Dr. Stukeley fancied to repreſent Oriuna, the wife of Caraufius, and which is now in the hands of the rev. Dr. Lort.

works,

works, and ſo continued to do down to the end of the Antonine family. Horace, who ſhews himſelf a connoiſſeur ſufficient whenever he but occaſionally hints at the arts of deſigning, tells us,

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agreſti Latio—

ſo long before as his and Auguſtus's time, who *marmoream reliquit Romam*, as he himſelf did teſtify, and I cannot perceive but the heads on his and his ſucceſſors' coins to Nero, when they commonly fix the ſtandard for elegancy *in re metallicâ*, are as bold and juſt as after; but the reverſes have rarely ſo many figures on them, and I believe their medaglions are rarer; yet ſome of the few braſs family pieces which I have ſeen in my lord Colerane's collection, the Agrippina in braſs with Neptune on the reverſe, the Auguſtus of the ſame ſize with an eagle on the reverſe, in my own few ſpecimens of ſuch remains of antiquity, and *civitatibus Aſiæ reſtitutis* there alſo, a compliment to Tiberius, which Mr. Secretary Addiſon under Naples takes ſo much notice of as to give a print of it, are proofs, in my judgment, ſufficient to fix the ſtandard of the grand guſto *in re metallicâ* higher than Nero, and why we may admit this moſt elegant buſto of the age as I imagine it. In Nero's age, they became more dreſt, affected neatneſs, and a fineneſs that will not be found ſo agreeable as the ſimple grandeur that appears from the concluſion of the Punic wars to Nero's time. There was ſome adulation; but nothing like what I have ſeen of him, in a reverſe of a mezzo-bronzo, a complex figure of that prince, both as the God Phœbus and the Fidler Nero, as he appeared on the ſtage, when the poet ſays, It was a happy piece of prudence in his competitors, brothers of the ſtring, to play ſo, that he might have the preference and the prize.

I can-

I cannot boaſt of the exquiſite beauty of the workmanſhip; but (conſidering it is cut out of a courſe wragg-ſtone, *et ex quolibet ſaxo non fiat Venus nitidiſſima*) we have lately had repoſited in our Muſeum of the Antiquarian Society (which has the greateſt honour for you, Sir) an alto-relievo trunk from the neck to the navel, with one arm left of Venus, the old titular patroneſs of this place, in a ſort of recumbent poſture. It was lately found buried very deep, under the foundation of a ſtack of chimneys of our Society-houſe, which were pinned up and repaired, the foundation having given way. Perhaps there might have been long agone a temple conſecrated to her in that very place, afterwards demoliſhed, and thereon a Chriſtian church erected, as is not uncommon; for the old conventual church ſtood thereabouts, and facing the high bridge, I believe, extended ſo far as to cover the ground our Society-houſe now ſtands upon. This, however, is the moſt remarkable ſculpture I have ever ſeen found in theſe parts; and appearing never to have been cloathed, and being in ſuch a poſture, makes me conclude, is no remains of any Chriſtian monument, or ſcripture hiſtory. The Saxon Friga, of both ſexes, ſay ſome, was repreſented ſitting, the body naked, but muſcled more like a man, with ſhort hair; this has long locks, large breaſts, and tender muſcling.

Mr. Grundy, an accurate land ſurveyor *, teacher of the mathematics, and member of our Society, who has ſurveyed this large lordſhip lately for the duke of Buccleugh, lord of this manor, having drawn the plan of this town, as a donation to our Muſeum, propoſes to add the perſpective views of the publick buildings as decorations at the ſides of it; and for one, ſeeing we have no other authority that I know of, the form of our old conventual church (taken down and ſold by Charles

* Mr. J. Grundy was much employed in draining and in improving the navigations in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire. See Brit. Top. I. 260, 266 *. 530, 531.

Brandon

Brandon duke of Suffolk, to whom Henry VIII. gave all the buildings and perſonals), I propoſe he ſhall give a drawing of an old vellum map *, I have, made before the diſſolution; which is of the better authority, becauſe Croyland abbey-church, therein alſo depicted, is not unlike the remains of it, or what from the remains we may well judge it to have been. To this his plan I have ſubjoined a ſhort hiſtorical account † of the town at his requeſt, and the inſtance of our Society, whom I labour to ſerve all I can, and truly my labour is not in vain, for I have the pleaſure of good company there once a week for my pains; and what's to me the moſt valuable conſideration, my ſons may have, as my eldeſt has for ſome time paſt had, the advantage of an early introduction into the converſation of ſober, learned, and ingenious men, and of well-knowing ſuch of their neighbours whoſe acquaintance will be beſt worth cultivating; ſeeing what new things come out in literature at a light expence, and exerting themſelves without that immoderate awe and reſtraint which grave faces of unknown perſonages put upon youths, when they might ſpeak to the purpoſe. I entreat you, good Sir, to believe me, &c. yours, MAUR. JOHNSON.

P. S. Breval obſerves, in his Remarks on ſeveral Parts of Europe, that the Celtic coins of princes of the Sequani are much the beſt work; that many of them have a Greek-like character; and I think all agree with our great Camden ‡, that Caligula built the Arx Britannica in Dutch Holland; from whence, and the Burgh Caſtle at Leyden, according to Breval's judgement ||, a work of that age, and not Hengiſt's, it may ſeem there were Roman artificers, architects at leaſt, early in theſe parts of the world: and the other arts of deſigning, which Sir Harry Wotton ſays are ſubſervient to that, uſually attend upon it; ſculpture and painting being of chief uſe to adorn building.

* Quære if that called the Abbot's old map. See Brit. Top I. 537.

† See an extract from this account in Itin. Cur. p. 18. See alſo Brit. Top. I. 528. 536.

‡ P. 27.

|| Remarks, vol. I. p. 23.

V.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Antiquary Society at SPALDING, in Lincolnſhire, in a letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. R. GALE, Auguſt 25, 1735.

That I may ſomewhat account for our proceedings, and ſhew you it might be in ſome meaſure worth while to beſtow ſo much pains upon us, give me leave to ſend you a brief extract of our late minutes *.

1735. June 5. The reverend the Preſident in the chair. The ſtate of the Muſeum conſidered, and that of the library. Some orders made for the better regulating and augmenting them.

A drawing and an account of a large Bivalve, with a ſmall inciſure, the colour white, preſented to the Muſeum by the Rev. Mr. Ray, a member.

A drawing and an account of a large Muſhroom Coral, or Brainſtone, by Mr. Beaupré Bell, a member.

A letter from Mr. Bogdani †, a member, concerning Fluxions, in anſwer to Mr. Lyn ‡, another member.

An account by the firſt Secretary of Grimeſthorpe Hall, a ſeat of his grace the duke of Ancaſter in this county, the architecture, the tapeſtry, pictures, and plate there.

A preſent, from a lady, of a ſilken ſpool artificially incloſed in a phial.

Mr. John Muller, a Lorrainer, and eminent mathematician, elected, and admitted an honorary member by ballot.

Several tranſactions in MS. of a Philoſophical Society at Dublin, 1707, read, and preſented to Dr. Green, Secretary of this Society.

* The former part of this letter concerns the Corbridge Silver plate; on which ſee another, dated May 3, 1735, with the tranſactions of the Spalding Society, in Mr. Hutchinſon's View of Northumberland I 150.

† Mr. Bogdani was F. R. & A. SS. and had a conſiderable office in the Office of Ordnance at the Tower. He died, at Hitchin in Hertfordſhire, in November 1771.

‡ George Lyn, eſq. of Southwick, in the county of Northampton, who gave an account of an Aurora borealis ſeen there, Ph. Tr. N° 348; and, with the aſſiſtance of his ſon and Mr. Bogdani, drew the teſſelated Pavement found, 1736, at Cotterſtock in the ſame county, engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries 1737. Mr. Lyn was related to Mr. Johnſon.

June 12. The Preſident and ſix other regular members preſent.

Several ſpecimens of curious ſhells, preſented by the Preſident and others, repoſited in the new drawers.

A curious ſheath for a knife and fork very long, and embroidered with bands of all colours *more teſſelato ſeu muſivo*, ſhewn by Mr. Ray.

Part of a letter from Mr. Beaupré Bell to the Secretary, ſhewing ſome hydroſtatical experiments on Roman medals, to diſtinguiſh caſts.

N. B. The ſame method had been tried by John Chickley, Eſq.

June 19. Preſident and nine other regular members preſent.

The Society's coadjutor and gardener produced a prodigious large roſe, raiſed in their garden.—Roſa incarnata Rayi, fol. 30. L. I. c. 4.

A white mole, taken by a member at Cowbitt, in his garden in this pariſh, preſented to the Muſeum; a ſpot of black hairs round each eye, and a black tail.

The caſe of Frances Wood, or Hood, whoſe feet parted from her legs, and came off in the ſmall-pox, and ſhe recovered without help of any medicine or chirurgeon, at Saltford near Bath, in the month of March, 1723.

Dr. Grew's Muſeum adapted to our Muſeum by the Secretary.

June 26. Preſident and eight other regular members.

An impreſſion from a Perſian or Armenian intaglio ſtamped on paper, which Mr. Alexander Gordon* gave the Secretary, with his deſcription and draught of the ſame, and ſome conjectures thereupon.

An account of ſome fine painted glaſs, and the blazon of the arms of Lincoln College in Oxford, drawn and written by Mr. Falkner of that college, a member of this Society.

A Latin Epiſtolary Poem, MS.† "B. Loveling Gilberto ſuo."

* Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in London.

† Mr. Loveling and Mr. Gilbert were both of them Commoners of Trinity College, Oxon, and intimate friends.

A ſtoney

A ſtoney incruſtation, and talk, found at Shotover-hill.

Mr. Stagg, Coadjutor, preſented the Muſeum with a Murex Aculeatus Permagnus—See Grew's Catal. p. 126, upon which occaſion the Secretary gave ſome account of the purple dye, and how extracted from that fiſh, and alſo of the Buccina, whereof we have various fine ſpecimens.

July 3. The Rev. Mr. Walter Johnſon, LL. B. in the chair, and ten other members (all regular) preſent.

Mr. Falkner, a member, preſented a plan of the Phyſic Gardens, Gates, and new deſcription of the buildings for the Profeſſor's houſe and library at Oxford.

Dr. Green, Secretary, and Mr. Cox, Operator, undertook, at the inſtance of the Society, to collect and prepare a Hortus Siccus for the Muſeum, and to ſet about it forthwith, to be placed over the ſpecimens of the Materia Medica, and to be ranged in a neſt of drawers already prepared.

Mr. B. Bell, a member, preſented a collection of monumental Inſcriptions, MS. in the church of Walſingham-parva, in the county of Norfolk.

At the Ducking on Thurſday laſt, were taken up 174 dozen of malards or drakes moulting, and on Monday 46 dozen and a half, in all 2646 birds.

Dr. Green, a Secretary of this Society, read a diſſertation upon the Oſteocolla, and compared a ſpecimen of it with that we took for an incruſtation, preſented by Mr. Palmer, and found at Shotover-hill.

July 10. The Preſident in the chair, ten other regular members.

A preſent to the Muſeum of the legs and feet of the larger Loon or Diving-bird, *Πυγοσκελις of Ariſtotle, with a deſcription thereof, whence Oars were invented by a Platæan.

* See Pennant's Britiſh Zoology II. 419—422. 4to.

Mr. Button, a member, ſhewed the Society five Roman coins; one in great braſs of exquiſite work, the Apotheoſis of Antoninus Pius; another of him with a radiated crown; 3. Nero; 4. Veſpaſian; 5. Titus.

Dr. Green, Secretary, brought an unuſual Hypericum, which grows plentifully upon the banks of an old moat round the precincts of this priory, alſo the Nymphæa. See Ray's account of it. It ſeems to have been the Lotus of the Nile.

The other Secretary read a diſſertation on Text, Textum, Textus, Grammatical, Canonical, Claſſical, and Legal, &c. from a manuſcript of his own.

July 17. The Secretary, Mr. Johnſon, communicated part of a letter to him from his ſon, a member, in London, giving an account in French of a moſt magnificent Ciſtern*, made in Jermain ſtreet (by Mr. Jernegan) for Mr. Meynil, of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, valued at 8000l.

Alſo of another letter to him from Mr. Bell, a member, with an inſcription found at Taloire concerning an Horologe, with that gentleman's learned diſſertation thereon, and ſome obſervations *(obiter)* of the ſaid Secretary's touching the ſame, and the Sciathericon, Clepſydra, and Clepſamiddion of the ancients.

As that gentleman has ſince ſhewed me ſome thoughts of yours, Sir, on this ſubject, and the ſame inſcription, it may not be unacceptable to remind you of two or three obſervations of my own inſerted occaſionally in our minutes at this place. Ὡρολογεῖον, Σκιοθηρικὸν, vel Solarium Pliny & Junius. Σκίοθηρον, v. Plutarch, in Marcello, & Diog. Laertium, Athen. lib. iv. Ὡρονομεῖον Alexand. Aphrodiſ. Problem. lib. xix. 95. Of theſe there are very ancient inſtances, as in Scripture of the Dial of Ahaz, that in the Campus Martius, and Pliny's at his villa.

Κλέψυδρα per quod aqua ſenſim diſtillat. Ariſtophanes in ....

* This is the Ciſtern of which a Lottery was afterwards made.

Hence

Hence alſo Κλεψύδριον, ſeu parva Clepſydra, apud Philoſtrat. in Vita Adriani Sophiſtæ. Ὑδροσκόπιον apud Syneſ. Epiſt. 15. Κλεψαμμίδιον, Junii, à ψάμμιον arena ſeu arenula. Alex. Aphrod. Prob. l. I. 1.

Now, Sir, it ſhould ſeem from the words of Varro, (De Re Ruſtica III. c. 5.) that in the Aviary at his country ſeat near Caſinum, his Horologium was clockwork or an automaton, according to his deſcription of its demonſtrating the hours by the moving of the figure of a ſtar to them round the inſide of the tholus or cupola; and Caſtel's tranſlation, figure and explanation in his book of Villas, to which I ſee you are a ſubſcriber, (ſee p. 70. 71. 72.) and which our Society received as the bountiful donation of our worthy and learned member, Mr. Samuel Weſley*, jun. A. M. and formerly uſher of Weſtminſter, now head-maſter of Tiverton ſchool in Devonſhire.

Whether the Signa might not ſignify Bells, and they be a ſort of chimes, which the Servus had charge of, I doubt, and ſubmit this citation to your conſideration. Ædificium, a clock-houſe or tower. " Perduravit ignis in turre eccleſiæ monaſterii de Burch (Medeſhamſted, nunc Peterburgh) novem diebus, & omnia ſigna confracta ſunt." Hiſt. vet. de Petriburgo, fol. 17. citat. in J. Lelandi Collect. v. I. part I. p. 15. This was ſpoken, as I think, on the general invaſion and conflagration made by the Danes in theſe parts, when they deſtroyed all the antiquities here.

Mr. Bogdani, a member, aſſiſted the Secretary in placing all their impreſſions, &c. in proper order in the drawers; and preſented the Muſeum with many curious impreſſions of antiques, and alſo with a fine Lapis Lazuli ſtone, and of Lambert blew, both found in Suſſex, much uſed in painting, and a large plate of Muſcovy glaſs, or talk.

The Preſident communicated the following receipt, which I preſent you with; he had it from Mr. Norman Cany, who made

* Brother to the Methodiſts; and author of a Volume of Poems, in which are ſome Tales very well told.

the fine bed of feathers, ſold for ſome thouſand pounds to the king of Pruſſia.

Take of gum arabic ½ lb, melt in water one quart; white roſin the bigneſs of a walnut, beat to powder the fineſt flower of wheat ½ lb. mix them gradually in another quart of water, boil them gently at leaſt half an hour, ſtir them conſtantly till they are almoſt cold, ſtrain the whole through a piece of crape well waſhed, ſo that the black is taken out, and pour it into china ſaucers. It will keep 40 years. When you would uſe it, break a bit as you want it, and diſſolve it in warm water. It preſerves againſt moths and other inſects.

July 24. The rev. the Preſident and ten other members.

A paper manuſcript was read, intituled, "A project touching a "petition to Q. Elizabeth, for erecting her library and new aca-"demy of Antiquaries."

Mr. Spelman's, &c. accounts of the ſame, collected by the Secretary, and the original draughts of the rules of the preſent Antiquarian Society.

July 31. The rev. the Preſident, nine regular and two honorary members preſent.

The Secretary preſented a caſt of the medal of Gregory XIII. on the maſſacre of Paris, with ſome account of the original medal whence this was taken, in the cabinet of Dr. Middleton Maſſey*, a member of the Society, and of the fact.

Read ſome farther account of the ſilver table found near Corbridge, from the London Evening Poſt, N° 1199†.

Aug. 7. The Preſident, ſix regular, two honorary members preſent.

Mr. B. Bell, a member, ſhewed the ſociety two Roman fibulæ, lately dug up near Reculver in Kent. (See plate III. fig. 1, 2, 3.)

* Richard Middleton Maſſey, M. D. was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, 1718, to whom he acted as Secretary during the abſence of Dr. Stukeley 1725, 1726. He was alſo F. R. S. He died at Roſtherne in Cheſhire, March 27, 1743.

† The account of it in the Newcaſtle newſpaper is printed by Mr. Hutchinſon, in his View of Northumberland, I. 146.

He

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4. Pl. III. p. 62.



Fig. 5.

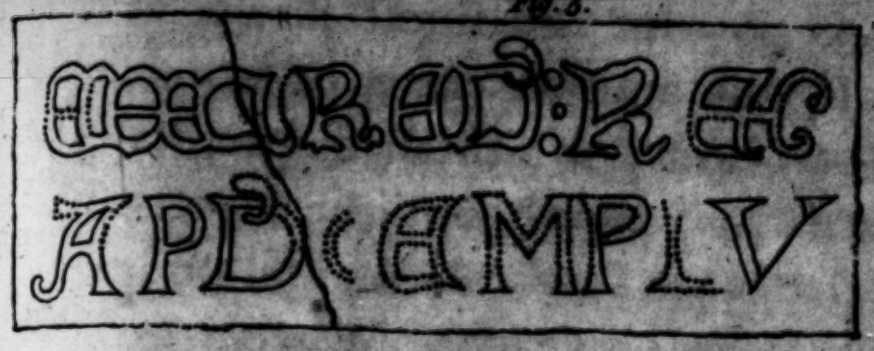


Fig. 6.

+ SC ΩL ΛIGI M̄SI: OR M̄: PROMEE: BVTΛ. MORS:

Fig. 7.

+ MOROS ΛVDROS. F QRT + GV

Fig. 8.

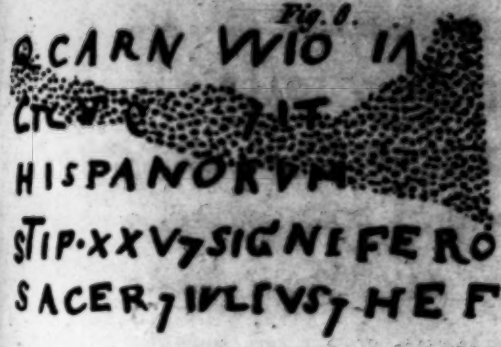


Fig. 9.

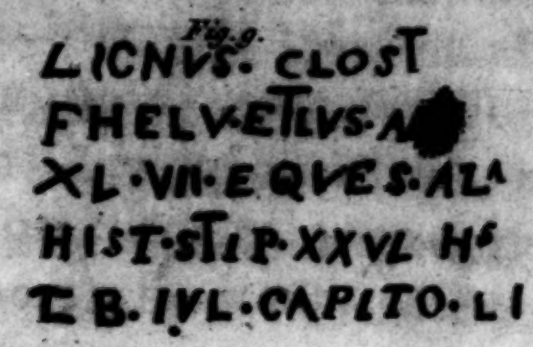


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

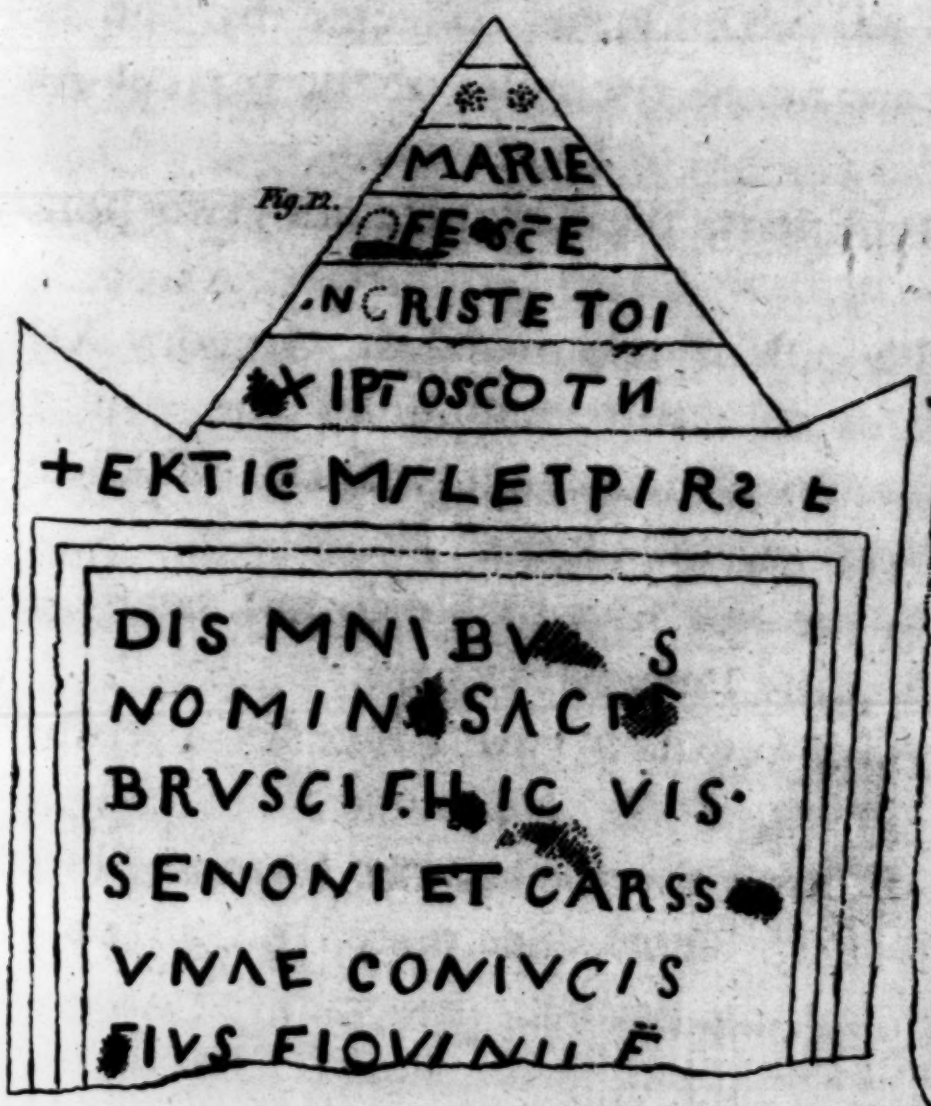


Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

S: TOM·CANC & DR·YGG·

Fig. 15.

RIRSb& RCSTOI

BRITISH MUSEUM

He alſo communicated the following verſes, wrote by Mr. Titley, when at Weſtminſter ſchool *:

Sit mihi viventi decus et ſentienti
Virgilii in tumulum divini præmia vatis.
Extendit viridem laurea denſa comam.
Quid tibi defuncto valet hæc? fælicior olim
Sub patulæ fagi tegmine vivus erat.

The rev. Mr. Ray, a member, ſhewed the Society ſome pieces of very thick ſtained glaſs, which was dug up in a garden, whereon pa rt of the conventual church of Spalding ſtood.

Mr. Bogdani drew in the minute-book two Parabolic Specula, and thereto added an explanation, ſhewing how by means thereof Archimedes might in probability fire the Roman ſhipping at the ſiege of Syracuſe. A very curious ſolution of that well-atteſted but much doubted performance.

Auguſt 14. The Preſident, ten regular, and one honorary member preſent.

Mr. Johnſon, Secretary, read a diſſertation of his own, upon the invention and improvement of glaſs. Shewed the Society part of a ribbed glaſs urn found in a ſepulchre at Port Mahon, given him by the honourable Mr. Bertie ‡, a member of the Society. It ſeems by the fragments to have been of the ſhape repreſented in plate III. fig. 4. It is of all the colours in the rainbow, like the moſt beautiful oriental pearl; but much dirt ſticking to it, and broken into a thouſand pieces when he firſt had it.

The diſſertation took notice of glaſs cups, bowls, the toreumata of the ancients. Ægypt firſt famous for them, then Venice, now England.—Of window-glaſs, painting or ſtaining it, and the three gradations of improvements made therein, and examples to be ſeen in the ancient buildings of Spalding and its neighbourhood.

* Mr. Titley was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and envoy to the king of Denmark. His celebrated Imitation of Horace, Book III. Ode 2. and the anſwer which Dr. Bentley honoured him with, are printed in Gent. Mag. 1740, p. 616.—He is again mentioned, by Mr. Johnſon, in p. 66.

‡ Peregrine Bertie, F. A. S. 1718.

Firſt,

Firſt, ſimple in regular figures, ſquare, lozengewiſe, round, &c. placed in pieces of different colours only, without any other draught or deſign having ever been in the glaſs, or intended; as a tranſparent piece of Opus teſſellatum, or Moſaic, as in the eaſt window of the free grammar-ſchool, tranſferred, no doubt, from the much ancienter priory at the diſſolution, and in ſome windows in the cathedrals of Lincoln and Ely.

The ſecond ſort was when, without a proper tint, the drawings were with black, or Sanguis Draconis, or any colour, as in thoſe of the priory, exhibited at the laſt meeting of the Society by Mr. Ray. So ſome ſtill at Lincoln, Moulton, and Pinchbeck.

The third, laſt, and beſt ſort, when the colours were properly ſhaded with ſimilar tints, as in ſome glaſs in the Secretary's poſſeſſion, ſome in Gedney church, the beſt at Oxford, Fairford, Cambridge, &c.

The Secretary alſo ſhewed an oblong ſquare piece of glaſs, of a very thick fine deep Azure or Ultramarine colour, having the letters [ſee plate III. fig. 5.] annealed in gold or burnt on. This is all there was, though it has been broken, and by the ſecretary ſet together again; there are no marks on the backſide.

I read it ETHELREDVS REX APVD TEMPLVM, and humbly conceive it to have been part of a ſhrine or reliquary for ſome remains of that royal monk king Etheldred, whoſe hiſtory you have in the Saxon Chronicle ſub ann. 656, and who, on his queen Oſritha's being killed by the Danes, in a fit of deſpair and devotion, became a monk and abbot of Bardeney, in his own kingdom and this county, A. D. 704. But as for the characters, and being in real gold, very antient, and the like never ſeen before by me, I conclude it was made in the reign of his brother and ſucceſſor in the realm, perhaps not very long after his death, which happened A. D. 716, and entreat the favour of your thoughts upon it.

Communicated by George Lyn, ſen. of Southwick, near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, a member, an addition to his former

former Tables of Meteorological Obſervations, anſwering Dr. Jurin's, a member's, requeſt and propoſals from April 1733, when we had them laſt, accurately drawn up in ſeveral columns to this time.

Read a curious account of the ſtructure of the human heart, as communicated by a learned phyſician*, attended with proper draughts illuſtrating the ſame.

The Secretary acquainted the Society, that, with the aſſiſtance of the Treaſurer, Mr. Bogdani†, Bell, and Falkner, he had put all the plans, prints, and drawings belonging to the Society in proper order into their porto folios.

Auguſt 21. Read your laſt, giving ſo full and ſatisfactory account of the Corbridge ſilver table, and took notice to the Society of the ſeal with which you had impreſſed the cover,

S. THOMAE DE DRIFFIELD.

but who was he ‡?

Alſo read a letter from my ſon to me, with the legends on the inſide and outſide of an old ring, ſent by one Mr. Spruſton of Cambridge to Mr. George Vertue, a member; that on the outſide [plate III fig. 6.] ſeems to have been a prayer or invocation to St. Guthlake, though I believe not either of them originally truly cut, or not exactly copied. The inſide [fig. 7.] ſeems to be a charm. And what was much better, two drawings in Indian ink neatly done by him (as the judges then preſent were pleaſed to ſay) of two ſphinxes in Dr. Mead's collection, copied from Mr. Gordon's, one veiled like a matron, the other with her hair braided, and neatly ſet with a backward coeffeure, like a pretty young laſs.

We read two diſſertations, one about ambergriſe, another on faſcination by the eye, which I rather believe effected by the

* Alexander Stuart, M. D. F. R. S.

† William Bogdani, Eſq. (ſee p. 77) was a good ſcholar, and an excellent draughtſman. He was appointed Secretary to the Ordnance-office at the death of Mr. Buſh, and enjoyed it till his death in 1771; but lived quite retired on his eſtate at Hitchin for near twenty years before his deceaſe.

‡ The owner of the ſeal might have been a native of Driffield, in Glouceſter or York ſhires.

venom of the rattle-ſnake, ſpit out of his mouth upon the object, though at ſome diſtance, whereby it ſickens; having heard an inſtance of a gentleman who killed himſelf only by rubbing ſome venom ſo ſpit on his boot with his finger on the back of his hand.

Alſo two copies of Latin verſes, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Ray, MS.—"An Natura intendat Monſtrum?—Negatur."—"An idem ſemper agat idem?—Affirmatur."—This laſt, deſcribing the life of a foxhunter, by Mr. Titley*.

They were alſo pleaſed to take in good part my introducing that beautiful thought in the ſecond line of the Miraculum Cœnæ,

Ex hydriis, hoſpes, vinum diffundite, dixit;
Lympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.

So the two firſt lines of this Epigram upon "Subtilia Veneni," ſet me as a taſk by B. Bell, who made the laſt:

Auribus exceptis, dubitas ſubtile Venenum
Senſu omni humano corpore poſſe bibi.
Ipſe venenatos oculis ſitientibus ignes
Nempe bibo; teſtis ſemper amanda Chloe.

My Brother Secretary communicated part of a large quantity of ſeeming fat earth, very white, found in a moor, two yards under ground near Perith, in Cumberland, which being melted anſwered all the appearances of deer's ſuet and boar's fat, and is by him thought to have been the fat of ſome ſuch animals, long ſince there interred or fallen.

I ſhall make no apologies for this long endeavour to ſend you ſomething; but am Your moſt humble ſervant,

Spalding,
Auguſt 25, 1735.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

* Mr. Titley was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, in which he for many years held the lay fellowſhip founded for a civilian. He was appointed Envoy to the Court of Denmark, in which ſtation he died. He bequeathed a ſum of money to the Univerſity of Cambridge, part of which was to be applied to their public buildings. This ſum in 1768, when Sir James Marriot Maſter of Trinity hall was Vice-chancellor, was voted to erect a Muſic room, of which a plan was engraved to ſollicit a further aid from contributions, but failed of ſucceſs.

VI.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, about a ſcutcheon of arms at the vicarage-houſe in Boſton, in Lincolnſhire.

SIR, May 2, 1737.

It is ſo long ſince I had the pleaſure of ſeeing or hearing from you, that I cannot longer forbear taking leave to renew our correſpondence this way, not knowing when we may meet, for I think not of being in town till Michaelmas term. As I know not yet if you are gone out of it; eſpecially as you may there be better able to reſolve us; I thither direct this to you: for, among other curious things communicated to our Society, a drawing of this coat of arms, [plate III. fig. 11.] carved on an oaken door and pannel over a chimney in the vicarage-houſe, in the church-yard of Boſton (the red lines ſupplying, from that better preſerved within, what had been worn or defaced on the door), was brought us many years ago, and now again lately; and the learned Mr. Rigby the vicar, and other curious gentlemen there, would willingly know to whom they belonged.

Our friend Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, page 29, thus deſcribes it: "In the parſonage-houſe is a ſcutcheon, with a paſtoral ſtaff behind it, bearing a feſſe charged with a fiſh and two annulets between three plates, each charged with a croſs fitchée;" but he attributes it to no certain perſon, and omits the mitre, which is plain on both, and the motto, and two I's, which are on the carving within doors.

Leland's Collectanea, Fuller, and the other few ſuch books as I could have here to conſult, would not reſolve this doubt; but not long ſince, as I was accidentally reading in Prynne's edition of Sir Robert Cotton's Collection of Records in the Tower, p. 907. amongſt the tranſactions in parliament at Weſtminſter, 22 Ed. IV. A. D. 1483. 5. 19. I met with what may help to diſcover and aſcertain it.

Thomas Bourchier, the cardinal and archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other the king's feoffees in truſt of certain hereditaments of the Duchy of Lancaſter, do releaſe to the abbot of St. Mary's in York 80 marks yearly, parcel of 200 marks, which the ſaid abbot yearly paid to the Duchy of Lancaſter, for the manor of Whitguift, &c. In conſideration whereof the ſaid abbot, Thomas Bothe, gave to the king the advowſon and parſonage-houſe of Boſton in Lincolnſhire; the which ſaid parſonage the king appropriated to the prior of St. John's of Jeruſalem (then Sir John Weſton) in ſucceſſion; for the which the ſaid prior gave to the uſe of the king in fee certain lands called Beaumond's Lees, encloſed with pale, in Leiceſter. all which grants are confirmed by authority of parliament, 1483.

Now I preſume the two I's, one on each ſide of the eſcutcheon, may ſignify *Johannis Jeruſalomitani.*

From the time of this exchange, the following lord priors, ſtyled commonly in theſe days Lords of St. John, occur in our friend Mr. Willis's catalogue (Append. Lel. Coll. p. 251.), one of whoſe arms or device theſe probably were:

1477. Sir John Weſton, in whoſe priorate this exchange was made or confirmed.

1491. Sir John Kendall, who occurs an active and firſt commiſſioner of ſewers in our records in ſome great tranſactions in this country.

1501. Sir Thomas Docwray, who built the elegant campanile at St. John's near Smithfield, demoliſhed by the duke of Somerſet.

1519. Sir William Weſton, who continued prior till the diſſolution, May 7, 1540.

Sir William Dugdale, in the ſecond volume of his Monaſticon Anglicanum, p. 531, gives ſome account of the Knights Templars there, but that was the chapel on the bridge; Dr. Stukeley, Itin. p. 23,

p. 23, of their having lands in Skirbeck, which pariſh encompaſſes the borough of Boſton, except on the fen ſide one way, and wherein they had a conſiderable eſtate.

As I apprehend from the paſſage in parliament, the manner of building, and theſe carvings, which I have heretofore and not long ſince ſeen, this device or arms were put up by or in honour of one of the ſaid priors, probably with ſome fanciful mixture or augmentation to the paternal or family bearing. You will oblige me in determining which of them; perhaps, on ſhewing them to our friends Mr. New, Mr. Anſtis, or ſome of the Heraldical Members of the Antiquarian Society, they may be reſolved. At your leiſure be pleaſed to favour me with an anſwer. Yours, M. JOHNSON.

The Coat armour of the four Lords Priors of St. John's, in the preceding page, are very well known, and none of them bore the arms at the vicarage-houſe at Boſton; to which I may add, that the mitre and paſtoral ſtaff ſhew they belonged to ſome biſhop or mitred abbey; but as none of our biſhopricks ever had ſuch arms, nor any of our mitred abbeys, as appears by what is extant of them, I am apt to think, they belonged to the mitred abbey of Bardney, not many miles diſtant from Boſton. Fuller, in his Church-hiſtory, tells us, he could not diſcover what were the arms of Cirenceſter and Bardney, and has therefore left blank ſcutcheons for them, in his table of arms belonging to the mitred abbeys; and as theſe arms at Boſton, by the mitre and paſtoral ſtaff, muſt have belonged to a mitred abbey, where can we look for it more rationally than at the very next of them to Boſton, whoſe lord abbot was probably ſuch a benefactor to the building of the vicarage-houſe, that he might deſerve very well to have his arms more than once placed upon it? R. GALE.

The

The inſcription [plate III. fig. 12.] is in the wall of the weſt end of St. Mary's church at Lincoln, on the left-hand of the door.

The firſt ſix lines are of later writing than thoſe that follow, and ſeem to relate to the dedication of the church. The latter may be read as follows:

DIS MANIBVS SACRVM
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILII CIVIS
SENONI ET CARISS
VMAE CONIVGIS
EIVS FL. QVINTILE.*

The inſcription [fig. 13.] was found in the ruins of the old town-houſe at Lincoln, by workmen digging for ſand, eight feet deep; no other letters are viſible upon it at preſent; but there have been five lines formerly inſcribed.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

* The firſt part of this Inſcription, which is plainly Chriſtian and poſterior to the other, was engraved by Dr. Stukeley, Itin. II. pl. lxiv. and copied in Britiſh Topography I. 520. The Doctor engraved the other, Itin. I. p. 86, and reads it ſomewhat differently, making the S at the end of the firſt line part of MANIBVS, and miſreading CARISSUNAE & EIVS ET. The Inſcription here given, fig. 13, ſeems to be mentioned by him Itin. I. p. 85. as found in a pit in the ſame part of the city, on which was only to be read D M and VIX. ANN. XXX. with carvings of palm trees and other things.

MR. JOHNSON TO SIR J. CLERK.

VII.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, of a braſs-ſeal found in an urn, with ſome coins of Gallienus, at Harlaxton in Lincolnſhire, with Sir JOHN CLERK's obſervations upon it, burning of the dead, and Britiſh language, obeliſks, and circular ſtones.

January 11, 1741-2.

I entreat your thoughts what ſeal, and for what uſe, was one found lately in this county, of braſs, as broad as a half-crown, weight an ounce, with a handle of the ſame metal, all of a piece, taken out of an urn with ſome burnt bones and coins of Gallienus, &c. at Harlaxton* in this county. Round it were the letters in fig. 14†; and within thoſe in fig. 15.

The ſubſtance of my anſwer was, that as to the finding of this ſeal in an urn, with the coins of Gallienus, &c. I ſuppoſe there had been ſome impoſture, either by putting it into the urn when it was lately diſcovered, or by ſending a falſe relation of the fact: that the firſt inſcription plainly denotes *Sigillum Comitatus Cantabrigiæ*; the laſt I took to be the Sheriff's name, but could not make it out. Mr. Johnſon ſent the ſame account and requeſt to Sir John Clerk, which occaſioned what follows:

"SIR,

What you write of the Viſcontal Seal, found in an urn with burnt bones, ſurpriſes me much, and the more that you make no obſervations on the manner of its being found there. It ſeems that ſuch diſcoveries are common in your country, and that in ſuch urns braſs inſtruments, with Saxon words and characters, are frequently found. I thought this had been very rare, though I have many reaſons to believe, that the Saxons, even after their ſettling in England, continued the German cuſtom of burning the dead, till they were totally converted to Chriſtianity.

* Camden ſpeaks of a golden helmet found at this place.

† To be read *Sigillum Thome Cantebrygg.*

You

You are pleaſed to make ſome obſervations upon the inſcription round the Seal, which are exceeding right; but the only one I ſhall make is, that the Seal actually belonged to the perſon whoſe bones were found in the urn*; for ſo I muſt believe, till freſher evidence ſhall acquaint me, that it has been put there by accident, long after the aſhes were depoſited in the urn.

I need not inform you, that the cuſtom of burning the dead took place almoſt all over Europe about 16 or 1800 years ago. The Germans, as well as the Romans, the Danes, Swedes, Gauls, Britons, and all the other neighbouring nations, followed this cuſtom, till, upon the introduction of the Chriſtian religion, it was then, and not till then, that they thought it inconſiſtent to deface thoſe bodies with fire, which, for any thing they knew, might the next moment be called upon to appear before the tribunal of God at the laſt day.

And, as the cuſtom of burning the dead took place among the above-mentioned nations, ſo the ceremonies of it were very near uniform; particularly it is certain, that the utenſils of all arts practiſed by the deceaſed were thrown into the fire with the bodies, or depoſited near, or in the urns. I need not inſiſt upon particulars, but deſire you to call to mind what Homer ſays was done at the burning of the body of Patroclus, Iliad xxiii. and what Virgil tells you at the burning of the body of Miſenus, Æneid vi. 224. 232.

— *Congeſta cremantur*
Thurea dona, dapes, fuſo crateres olivo.—
At pius Æneas ingenti mole ſepulchrum
Imponit, ſuaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque.

Juſt the ſame things were practiſed in Britain, as I have had occaſion to obſerve from ſeveral urns found in this country.

As I have told you, that I am ſufficiently ſatisfied that the Saxons did, for ſome time, continue the practice of burning the

* This cannot be, for the cuſtom of burning the dead was abrogated ſome hundred years before theſe ſeals were in uſe.

dead after their ſettlement here, ſo I think it was eaſy to continue a practice which they had found univerſally received here; for, by the bye, I muſt obſerve, were it doubtful, that the Saxons were not ſuch ſtrangers in Britain as the generality of our hiſtorians believe, ſince they had made us many viſits, and the language of the Britons, according to Cæſar and Tacitus, differed very little from the German, and was originally the ſame, namely, the Celtic. This language was about 17 or 1800 years ago ſpoken uniformly by five nations, the Germans, Illyrians, Gauls, Spaniards, and Britons; they had very near the ſame characters, ſo that what moſt of our writers call Saxon characters are truly old Britiſh characters, and thoſe which were uſed in the language ſpoken from the South parts of Britain to the Murray frith in Scotland; that very language, with gradual alterations and mixtures, which we ſpeak at this day.

I know that a Welſhman will laugh at this doctrine; for the people of Wales commonly believe, that, upon the invaſions of the Romans and Saxons, moſt of the true Britons retired into their country with their language, which continues among them at this time; but this I can demonſtrate to be a miſtake, for the language ſpoken in Wales and the Highlands in Scotland came from Ireland, and has no affinity with the old Celtic, of which I could give you hundreds of proofs from the antient remains of the Celtic: in the mean time, I will not ſay but that the Iriſh language may be as old, and poſſibly older, than the Celtic, but ſure I am the latter was quite different from the former.

What you wrote to me about the Viſcontal Seal led me to this digreſſion; and I only return to make this obſervation upon it, that the letter G, twice repeated in the word Cantabrigg, is the very ſame I have on a pedeſtal of a ſtatue of Mercury, found in this country, and from which I infer, that it was the letter G which was commonly uſed by the Britons, and ſometimes aſſumed here by the Romans.

As to the coins of Gallienus, found likewiſe with the ſeal, I have nothing to obſerve, except that it was common to depoſite money among the aſhes of the dead, or to place ſome near them in heaps of ſtones, ſand, or rubbiſh, uſually raiſed above theſe aſhes. Great quantities of money have been found in moſt places of [illegible] did in this way, and a good deal both in England and Scotland.

I ſhall now proceed to make a few remarks on the obeliſks and circular poſition of ſtones you mention. I have ſeen ſome of the firſt you mention in Cumberland, particularly that at Beaucaſtle, deſcribed in the new edition of Camden. We have many ſuch in this country, ſome are very antient, with the oldeſt kind of Runic characters upon them, and ſome more modern; all of them, I think, have ſome reſemblance of croſſes upon them, which intimate them to be Chriſtian monuments; but I never cared to look at them, being a reproach to the artificers of thoſe times, that in their deſigns they could deviate ſo much from nature, which they had every moment before their eyes: ſuch clumſy monuments as theſe, I am ſure, can never communicate to us any inſtruction.

As to the circular ſtones, we have ſome of them in almoſt every county here, from 15 or 20 feet diameter to 300 and upwards, the firſt dimenſions are the moſt common. None of theſe come up to the grandeur of Stonehenge, the ſtones being ſeldom above five or ſix feet high, but all of them are imitations of the ſame thing, and, no doubt, have ſerved for places of worſhip, or for burial, as I have ſeveral times obſerved from urns, ſtone coffins, and burnt bones found in them.

J. CLERK."

VIII.

Mr. JOHNSON's letter to Mr. GALE, of a preſent of foſſils and a book from Norway to the Society at Spalding—three golden orbs found in Sconeland—an enquiry about the bones and antiquities found in the Mount at York 1742—the coin of Caraufius with Neptune on the reverſe; and Dr. Genebrier's Hiſtory of that emperor.

DEAR SIR, Spalding. July 30, 1742.

It is ſo long ſince I had the honour of a letter from you, that you muſt pardon my writing to you again, as I much wiſh to be aſſured of your enjoying health, and have ſomething very uncommon to communicate, which may not have occurred to you, and yet may pleaſe you, for whom I have the greateſt eſteem, and our Society the juſteſt regard. Know then, my very good friend, that laſt Thurſday we received from Richard Norcliffe, an ingenious merchant at Fredericſhauld in Norway, and beneficent correſpondent member of our Society, for its Muſeum, ſpecimens of all the minerals and metals of that country, with great variety of foſſil fiſh-ſhells, all white pectens, pectunculæ, cockles, muſcles, &c. but none petrified. Of all theſe, there found in vaſt quantities *ſub terram*, they make lime. With them, that worthy gentleman was pleaſed to honor us with a preſent in itſelf curious, "An hiſtory of Greenland*" in quarto, printed laſt year at Copenhagen, dedicated to the prince of Denmark, by the Rev. Hans Egede, late miſſionary, and now ſuperintendant there for his Daniſh majeſty; rendered more uſeful by a new map of that country, and particularly of the coaſts, creeks, bays, and harbours; with copper-plates of the birds, beaſts, fiſhes, amphibious animals, plants, flowers, and a very full account of the various kinds of whales, particularly the Norhool or ſea-unicorn,

* This was tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed under the title of "A deſcription of Greenland, &c. with a map and plates. Lond. 1745," 8vo.

whence I believe all called the horns of that imagined quadruped (except what has been turned out of elephants teeth for impoſition ſake) are produced, the rhinoceros's being black. But the book is rendered much more valuable and intelligible by a manuſcript tranſlation of the whole, with an index by himſelf, on interleaving, very neatly written, for the uſe and amuſement of our Society.

Nor has our induſtrious and learned brother-member's goodwill reſted here, for he has added likewiſe ſuch a like ſpecimen of ſhells from the coaſt of Sweden, and with them ſent a very curious and elegant Latin treatiſe "*De Orbibus tribus aureis in Scaniâ erutis è terra*," with the lord governor Magnus Durell's letter with them to the king, dated Nov. 17, 1674, from Chriſtianſtadt, with the icons thereof, all three much alike, but, as moſt bullas or neck-jewels, only wrought on one ſide, expreſſing,

"1. *Caput regium juvenile, crinibus nitidiſſimè complicatis et retortis, villâ latiſſimâ, et gemmatâ, faſciis etiam pendentibus à tergo.—Majeſtatis Regiæ.*

2. *Urus procumbens, cornubus margaritis ornatis, collo cinctură gemmatâ, dorſali etiam gemmato. Fortitudinis Heroicæ.*

3. *Circumcirca ſerpentes binæ maximæ, variegatæ, et maculis pulcherrimè diſtinctis, faucibus invicem rictantibus, longiſque dentibus armatis totum ambiunt. Sapientiæ ſymbola.*

"*rudi planè opere, ut iſtius aureæ bullæ in Hickeſii Theſauro à Wan-*
"*leio delineatæ in epiſtola ad epiſcop. Menevenſem*, fo. 8. tab. 11.*
"*N. viii. et fol. xx°. cum charact. Runicis (ut ille conjecturam dedit)*
"*ignotis. Sed in his nulla litera. Holmiæ, 8vo. impreſſum opus*
"1675, *compoſitum per Joh. Schefferum Jur. profeſſor, &c. Up-*
"*ſaliæ*;" a very entertaining piece, and from the pureneſs of the gold, and manner of workmanſhip, the learned Profeſſor thinks they were made elſewhere. You'd oblige us with your thoughts

* Adam Ottley was not biſhop of St. David's till 7 years after the publication of Hickes' book, the preface of which is addreſſed to him as archdeacon of Shrewſbury and prebendary of Hereford.

of

of them, and that in Dean Hickes's Theſaurus, publiſhed ſince theſe in 1705, but as there not mentioned, I ſuppoſe he might never have ſeen this treatiſe.

The Northern people interred their ornaments with their deceaſed; ſo the old Franks, and he cites p. 14. *Fiolmodini hiſtoriam Gothici cap.* 2. "*Non eſt bonum abire nudum ad Odinum.*" I ſuppoſe he means Odin's-hall in Heaven; of which their Odin, Hickes and Sheringham make mention.

I requeſt the favour of you to ſend me ſome account of the late diſcoveries near Micklegate in York, that may be depended upon, and a ſketch of the utenſils or ornaments there found, if ſuch has come to your hands; alſo of your Caraufius Neptunus which I underſtood from Dr. Kennedy you had, and which you are lately enriched with, or it eſcaped my obſervation when I had the indulgence of viewing your cabinet.

What think you of Genebrier's performance? Dr. Kennedy lent it to me for an hour; he diſapproves great part of it; but I remember Mr. Kemp was a deſigner and a medaliſt, but not a maſter of languages, much leſs much verſed in hiſtory, or the laws, uſages, habits, characters, or even the lapidary language, or medallic ſtyle, of the Greeks and Romans, with which I am not intimate, but ever pleaſed with information; with none more than from you; being, Sir, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.

IX.

Mr. GALE's anſwer to the preceding letter; Auguſt 9, 1742.

I am much obliged to you that my long ſilence has not given you occaſion to break off our correſpondence, the interval of which has been wholly owing to the want of matter and entertainment, and no other cauſe. I congratulate the worthy Society upon the valuable preſent received from Mr. Norcliffe, and wiſh them

them many ſuch: it is ſomething ſtrange, that among the ſubterraneous foſſils, no petrifactions were found; this muſt be attributed to the nature of the earth wherein they were interred, not impregnated with juices or matter proper for that purpoſe.

The Hiſtory of Greenland muſt be very curious; I ſuppoſe it was wrote in the Daniſh language, not much underſtood among us; as Mr. Norcliffe has been at the pains of tranſlating it into Engliſh, and of adding an index to it, it looks as if he had deſigned it for the preſs; and if your Society would get it printed, they would not only do honour to him, but highly oblige the curious world. I hope I ſhall ſome time or other partake of that pleaſure; why may not you gratify us with it, when you come to town next term? If I am then there, I will give all aſſiſtance to it in my power.

It would be a great preſumption in me to pretend to ſend you my thoughts upon the three golden orbs dug up in Scania almoſt 70 years ago, having never ſeen Scheffer's book upon them. He was a very learned man, and well verſed in the Northern antiquities, ſo that I cannot but think he muſt in his treatiſe upon theſe orbs or bullæ have entirely exhauſted his ſubject. To me they appear from the inſcriptions and figures to have been regal ornaments, buried with ſome prince, if ſuch inſcriptions are upon them, which I don't know how to reconcile with your quotation from that author.—*Sed in his nulla litera*, except the words *Majeſtatis Regiæ*, &c. are a ſhort comment of your own or Scheffer's upon their reſpective ſymbols. The head upon the firſt ſeems to be much in the taſte of the *bas empire*, and perhaps was made, as all the reſt, at Rome, Conſtantinople, or in Gaul; and Scheffer is of opinion they were not caſt in the country where found, but of foreign fabrick.

The beſt account I can ſend you of the antiquities lately diſcovered at York is publiſhed in the York Courant of the 29th of June laſt

laſt by Mr. Dinke, and I believe may be depended upon being drawn up by him on the place; but none of them, nor ſo much as a ſketch of them, have I ever ſeen. By the coin of Nerva, the lamps, &c. I conceive it was originally a Roman burying-place; but the bones lying eight feet thick above, without any earth intermixt, makes it appear as if they were the reliques of ſome great ſlaughter, heaped up together promiſcuouſly all at the ſame time. Their being all of adult perſons, except a very few ſkeletons, would perſuade us they were a collection after ſome bloody battle: but I have a fancy, which I don't know how it will be approved, that the carcaſſes of the Jews which were maſſacred here in the reign of Richard I. to a vaſt number, might here find a *commune ſepulchrum*. It was abſolutely neceſſary to bury them ſomewhere, even to prevent infection; the cheapeſt and eaſieſt way was to throw them together in one and the ſame pit; and how could they ſhew their deteſtation more of this wretched people, than by interring them thus in the place of an old heathen ſepulchre? If it is aſked, how comes it to paſs that ſo few bones of young perſons were found among them? I anſwer, becauſe it was uſual, when the zeal of the prieſts and populace had ſpurred them on to murder this odious nation (which was very frequently) to ſpare the children and baptize them.

I had not the Carauſius you mention till about two years ago; it is an unique and very curious; it relates particularly to his naval power and ſucceſs at ſea againſt the emperors Dioclefian and Maximilian; on one ſide it bears

Caput Carauſii laureatum, humeris paludatis, IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. On the reverſe—*Neptunus in rupe ſedens, dextra anchoræ innititur, ſiniſtrâ haſtam puram tenens erectam.* CONSERVAT. AVG. *Conſervator Auguſti.*

It is of copper, and the largeſt ſize of that emperor's coin.

I think Dr. Genebrier's performance to be good in the main, though he ſometimes advances things which I think his proofs do not ſupport. The whole is wrote with a true French air and ſpirit: he frequently miſtakes the chorography of Britain, the names of places, and their ſituation.

Since I wrote to you laſt, I have read over the Hiſtory of the Heavens by the abbé Pluche, and thank you for the recommendation of it to me. I cannot tell whether I read this book over with more pleaſure or improvement; or which I admire moſt, his great ſkill in the eaſtern and other languages and cuſtoms, his eaſy and unſtrained derivations and etymologies, or his juſt reaſoning and true philoſophy, particularly in the ſecond part, and the undeniable concluſions he forms from all his premiſſes. As ſoon as I have a little more leiſure than at preſent, I purpoſe to myſelf a double pleaſure in reading over the work of this great abbé once more, for *decies repetita placebit*.

I have herewith ſent you a deſcription of a beautiful ruin* near Kelſo upon the borders of Scotland, lately communicated to me by Mr. Francis Drake of York, which as it is little known to us, and perhaps may be demoliſhed before any farther notice is taken of it, may be acceptable to the Society, and preſerved in their records from entire oblivion. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c. R. GALE.

I always took Dr. King's ſkill in medals to be more that of a trader, than of a ſcholar.

* Mailros abbey. This letter of Mr. Drake's is printed in Mr. Hutchinſon's View of Northumberland, 1776, vol. I. p. 282.

X.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. GALE, of the New Apartments of the SPALDING SOCIETY.—Inſcriptions at Worms, and works now carrying on by ſome member of that Society.

SIR, Spalding, Sept. 28, 1743.

Next to making my grateful acknowledgements, and returning you the thanks of the gentlemen your brethren of the Society here for your laſt literary communication, and our joint congratulations on your recovery from ſo many and great perils; I am to notify to you, Sir, as a moſt worthy member who has honoured us with your preſence when we made ſhift with a ſmall ſingle room for convenience meerly, and but of indifferent acceſs, that at the inſtance of their Treaſurer, and joint requeſt of all here reſiding, I have had the pleaſure of accommodating thoſe worthy gentlemen with a porch or entrance *pluſquam* X *pedis*, wherein we have repoſited our carved ſtones, a fragment of *Venus (the antient tutelar patroneſs of Spalding, Spalvelyngep, or Ἀφροδεσσέια, Salambona, *unde forſan* Salinæ, dug up under the foundations of the conventual church of the Virgin Mary, where it was buried when her Pagan temple was demoliſhed, and that lady, as uſual, took her place. It cannot have been a Chriſtian idol, and, being in a riſing poſture, muſt probably have been as *orta mari*.—A man's head, with fine long neatly curled hair, probably Ivo de Taillebois, earl of Anjou, William the Firſt's nephew, lord of this place, who much reſided and died at his caſtle here, with ſome ſingular ornaments of ſculpture lately dug up within the ſcite of his ſaid caſtle in the road to York, and given me by the gentleman whoſe workmen diſcovered them, but the head is miſerably defaced. A pair of great gates,

* All this about Venus is *gratis dictum*.

fronting the London road, leads through a court yard (their garden) of 40 yards by 25, to this porch; thence into a hall of 16 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, well paved, hung with maps, plans, charts, &c. leading through a pair of folding-doors into a much larger and loftier room, though the firſt be above 10 feet high. The hall is the orcheſtra or concert-room, furniſhed with a preſs facing the door, well ſtored with a good collection of muſic of all maſters in requeſt, and ſome of the antients, or not now living, as Blow's, Purcell's, Baſſano's, Corelli's works, &c. an excellent harpſichord, baſſoon, baſs-viol, violins, &c. This leads you into the larger room exactly in the middle, and ſo as when the doors unfold to make them appear as one; and that lets you into the Muſeum with four book-caſes, two deeper for charts, plants, and prints, and two on them, in one of which is our Hortus Siccus, and our Materia Medica in the other, all in drawers; to which may be added in proper partitions and ſubdiviſions what medals, coins, ſmall pieces of carving, turning, or other curious works of art we have, with room abundant for the reception of more. The like proviſion for gems, minerals, metals, foſſils, petrifactions, ſhells, and inſects. This our Muſeum is 22 feet 8 inches and a half clear within, by 18 feet wide, and 11 feet 2 inches and a half high within the copartments, the cieling being divided by cornice work-beams into ſix equal platfonds; at the other end of this room are a ſervant's room and a cellar proper to the Society, which lead into a large adjoining building, for a coadjutor, or operator to the Society's officers, its Preſident, &c.

I had the ſatisfaction of hearing from my ſon, in his majeſty's and country's ſervice, from the camp at Worms, 27th of Auguſt, attended with a good account of their healths, and drawings of two equeſtrian monuments taken by him, from the marbles againſt the cathedral there, both ſepulchral, with the inſcriptions repreſented in plate III. fig. 8, 9.

This

This ſculpture ſeems good, and of early time, though I have no Gruter to conſult. They are both in niches, and equeſtrian, perhaps alto relievo, with enemies under their horſes. The cornet is armed with a ſharp-pointed ſword on his right thigh, a Contus or very ſtrong Pilum in his right, and the Signum in his left hand at top of a long ſpear, as in plate III. fig. 10. The trooper has a like ſword and ſpear in his right, and a broad ſhield on his left arm; both their horſes are elegantly trapped, and rearing on their hind legs, and they and their riders ſeem to be in action.

My ſon ſent me alſo a ſketch of a ſtrange Gothic ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, crowned, and riding aſtride upon a monſter, headed with Ezekiel's four Evangelical types, mentioned by Miſſon (Letter VIII.) as a repreſentation of the Goſpel triumphant, and ſeveral other ſtrange hieroglyphical ſculptures there, much like Egyptian; all the more acceptable, as we have, except what I cited from Miſſon, no account of them from Laſcels', Harris's, Breval's, or Wright's voyages, as I can find.—We wiſh this may afford you ſome amuſement, as it furniſhed us with, but more eſpecially, dear Sir, Your's, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON.

P. S. Our Society's members make ſome ſerviceable figure *in orbe literario*; and either as ſuch, we are partial to Dr. Taylor's Illuſtration of the Marmor Sandvicenſe, and Dr. Long's Firſt Part of his Aſtronomy, or they are judicious performances. We hope well from thoſe in hand by other brethren and fellow members. An Hiſtorico-Chronological Liſt, or rather Liſts, of all the Sheriffs of every county in England and Wales, from the Conqueſt to this year, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith, A. M. rector of Woodſon, near Peterborough, with their arms *. An Hiſtory of the Church and Dignitaries of the Cathedral of Lincoln, by Mr. Thomas

* Mr. Smith died 1761, before he had completed his work. See Hutchins' Dorſet, Introd. p. lxi. note z. and Brit. Topog. I. 193.

Simpſon, Clerk of the Fabrick*, and Finch's NOMOTEXNIA†, or the firſt Inſtitute of our Laws adapted to the time, with a fourth book not before publiſhed, and compared carefully with the French in folio, and two former Engliſh editions, and the MS. preſented by him to King James the Firſt, in my hands, with notice of all the alterations by ſtatutes, and references to Reports by years as before. Adieu.

XI.

Part of a letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. on a Roman Inſcription communicated to the SPALDING SOCIETY.

January 14, 1743-4.

The Rev. Mr. Ray, from his friend the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, of Godmerſham, the 22d of laſt month communicated to our Society this inſcription on a marble of his own:

Q. PACVVIVS STEPTVS‡
C. IVLIO ISOCHRYSO‖
COGNATO SVO
LOCVM DONAVIT OB
MERITIS

Such kind of names being impoſed on ſlaves, he ſuppoſes theſe manumitted by maſters of the Pacuvian and Julian families, and to have taken their Nomina from them, placed between their Prænomina and Agnomina. I preſume this was a licence to be interred in the grantor's burial-ground. OB MERITIS he takes to be a ſign of its being of the later empire. I fancy the government of præpoſitions was ever pretty much at pleaſure of the Lapidaries at all times. MAURICE JOHNSON.

* Mr. Simpſon's large collections are in the hands of his ſon, prebendary and minor canon of Lincoln, &c. who offered them to the late Biſhop Green. His lordſhip declined accepting them, and afterwards prompted Mr. Pegge to purſue the ſubject, in which he has made ſome progreſs.

† Q. if Finch's "Deſcription of the common laws of England," publiſhed in 1759, 8vo.

‡ Coronatus. ‖ Auro contra non carus.

XII.

XII.

Anſwer, by ROGER GALE, Eſq.

January 27, 1743-4.

The inſcription from Mr. Pegge, I ſuppoſe, was not found at that place; the matter of it ſeems to belong to Rome, or the neighbourhood of it. The perſons mentioned in it were rather Liberti than ſlaves of the Pacuvian and Julian familes; for ſlaves had no property, therefore could not convey *locum ſepulturæ* one to another.—There is in Gruter's Inſcriptions p. DCCCCLXXXX. 3. a monument erected by C. N. POMPEIVS. POMPEIAE CN. MAG. Filiæ LIBertus ISOCHRYSVS, and another in p. DCCCCLXXXXIX. 8. to C. VEHILLIO Caii Liberto ISOCHRYSO; ſome proof of your Iſochryſus being a Libertus; and as the name is commendatory, perhaps it was given in approbation of their good ſervices. Permit me to obſerve upon the words OB MERITIS, that the names Pacuvius and Julius ſeem rather to taſte of the Higher than the Lower Empire. Whoever will conſult the Inſcriptions publiſhed by Gruter and others, will find many ſolœciſms in the pureſt times; and no wonder, if you do but conſider the many blunders, both in grammar and orthography, that occur upon monuments erected by ourſelves at this day, and their common ſtone-cutters had no more learning or care in their buſineſs than ours have at preſent.

R. GALE.

XIII.

XIII.

Mr. PEGGE's Explanation of the preceding Inſcription.

This marble, which is no bigger than the ſize of the plate*, I purchaſed out of the collection of the late John Godfrey, Eſq;† of Norton Court, in the county of Kent, of whom mention is ſo often made in Dr. Harris's Hiſtory of that county. It came from Italy, and I preſume was prefixed to an urn in ſome *columbarium*, there being the marks of the pins, on the dexter corner at top, and the ſiniſter corner at bottom, whereby it was fix'd.

The inſcription runs, "Q. Pacuvius Steptus C. Julio Iſochryſo "ſuo locum donavit ob meritis," the purport of which is, "that Quintus Pacuvius Steptus allowed a place in his family ſepulchre to his brother-in-law Caius Julius Iſochryſus, in conſideration of his extraordinary merits."

If one may judge from the form of the letters, this inſcription cannot be very old; and the ſame I think may be rationally inferred from the words *ob meritis*, where the ablative caſe being uſed for the accuſative, it makes a conſtruction ſavouring too much of the barbarity of the lower empire. However, we muſt not lay too much ſtreſs upon this argument, ſince P. Montfaucon informs us that "falſe Latin is very common in inſcriptions‡." And it is certain that we have the like ſtructure on one of our Northern marbles‖.

* Which may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. 1754, p. 109; that copy being too incorrect to be uſed here.

† Mr. Godfrey was a man of learning, and fond of antiquities, of which (as well as of coins and medals) he had a good collection. He had alſo a fine library, which was bought by Mr. T. Oſborn; who ſold it again, unpacked, to Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; under whoſe article, in the "Anec-"dotes of Mr. Bowyer," will be given a farther account of Mr. Godfrey, who died about the year 1741.

‡ Antiq. Tom. vii. p. 508.

‖ Se[illegible], Gale's Commentary on the Itinerary, p. 9.

The

The next thing to be remarked is, that tho' it be impoſſible to know who this Q. Pacuvius Steptus and this C. Julius Iſochryſus were, yet ſomething may be learned with certainty concerning their country and condition of life. Steptus and Iſochryſus are no Roman names, but Greek ones; the firſt being an adjective derived from στέφω, *corono*, and ſignifying *ſerto redimitus*; as the other is the Greek word ἰσόχρυσος, which ſignifies *auro par*, or *auro contra non carus*, and this name may be ſeen in Fabricius's Biblioth. Gr. tom. xiii. p. 304. From hence therefore one has reaſon to imagine that theſe men were both of them Greeks by deſcent, and of the order of Liberti. The Greek ſlaves at Rome during the time of their ſlavery had only one name, which was generally, if it were not the Gentile name of their country (as Davus, Geta, Syrus, &c.) ſome word of a favourite ſound and good import, as ὑγιεινὸς, ἐυήσιμος, ἐπίκτητος, and ſo here Steptus and Iſochryſus. See Fabricius Biblioth. Gr. tom. iii. p. 158. When afterwards for their good behaviour, or through the benignity of their maſters, theſe ſlaves became freed men, they took the names of their reſpective maſters, with the addition of their own; in which caſe Steptus, the ſlave of Q. Pacuvius, would be called Q. Pacuvius Steptus; and Iſochryſus, the manumitted ſlave of C. Julius, C. Julius Iſochryſus; juſt as we have C. Julius Hyginus, the freedman of Auguſtus Cæſar; and Flavius Joſephus, the noble Jewiſh hiſtorian, manumitted by the emperor Flavius Veſpaſian. Theſe freedmen, or manumitted ſlaves, were ſtiled *liberti*, and were oftentimes in great favour with their maſters; and when their maſters were great men, they became themſelves very powerful and very wealthy, of which there are a hundred inſtances upon record. It is obſervable in this caſe, that the maſter's name was always prefixed to their own; but Salmaſius, in his notes upon Achilles Tatius, p. 538, taking Achilles for one of theſe Liberti, ſuppoſes the maſter's name to be there placed after his own, his

words

words are; "apparet ex his duobus nominibus Libertum fuiſſe "hunc Achillem. Achilles enim vocabatur proprio nomine, et "cum domini cognomine, quod adoptavit ſervitute emiſſus, "Achilles Tatius." See alſo his preface to that author. But I cannot think Achilles was a freedman, and for this very reaſon; becauſe then it would be Tatius Achilles, as Flavius Joſephus above. Therefore I rather believe Tatius was his father's name, agreeable to that other opinion, which was the after-thought of the ſame Salmaſius in his preface; "Sed poteſt fieri, ut Tatius "cognominatus fuerit de patris nomine, qui Tatius appellaretur. "Sic Ἡρώδες Ἀτ]ικος, Rhetor celeberrimus, qui Attici filius. Sic "Apollonius Molon, qui Molonis. Ita ergo, Ἀχιλλεὺς Τίος, "id eſt, Ἀχιλλεὺς Τα]ίῳ, Achilles Tatio natus;" to which I add Ἀχιλλεὺς Ἐπαφρας from Salmaſius's notes, p. 538. But to return; whenever the Liberti are expreſſed on marbles, it is generally ſaid by whom they were made free, or, in other words, whoſe freedmen they were; for the ſtyle ran thus T. Julius Aug. L. Glycon, which is to be decyphered, Titus Julius Auguſti Libertus Glycon; and our Steptus, were he a freedman, would conſequently be deſcribed Q. Pacuvius Q. L. Steptus, that is, Quintus Pacuvius Quinti Libertus Steptus; and ſo as to Iſochryſus; and this is the uſual method of the marbles, on which the manumitted ſlave is generally, if not always, diſpoſed to record his gratitude for the invaluable bleſſing of his freedom. From hence then I infer that Steptus and Iſochryſus could not be Liberti, but muſt rather have been Libertini, which was the name of the children of the Liberti, that is, of thoſe who were born of ſuch fathers as had before obtained the privilege of a manumiſſion.

It ſeems Q. Pacuvius Steptus had procured a family burying-place, of which kind of ſepulchres there are innumerable examples in the antient inſcriptions ſtill remaining*. It is as common

* See the Oxford Marbles, N° lxv. and clxxviii. Montfaucon, paſſim, &c.

for the owner of a dormitory to allot a place in it to his friends. Paſſing therefore theſe common and known facts, all I ſhall note is, firſt, that the Julian family, which gave Iſochryſus's father his freedom, conſiſted of many other branches beſides the Cæſarean, and that in ſome of its branches it was of a very long continuance: of this I have obſerved very many inſtances. Secondly, that whereas I have tranſlated the word *cognatus* by *brother-in-law*, I think myſelf ſufficiently juſtified in that, by the authority of Fabretti and Montfaucon; "the words *cognatus* and *cognata* are "proved by Fabretti, ſays Montfaucon, from the authority of ſe-"veral inſcriptions, to ſignify ſometimes *brother and ſiſter-in-law* "in antient monuments. This alſo appears farther from the di-"alect of certain provinces in France, where the words *cuignat* "and *cuignade* are at this day uſed for brother and ſiſter in law*." To which I may add that *cognato* and *cognata* in the modern Italian ſignify the ſame. And this affords us another reaſon, along with that given in the inſcription ſo expreſly (*ob meritis*) for Steptus's admitting Iſochryſus to a ſhare in his vault.

* Montf. tom. v. p. 68.

XIV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Jun. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR DOCTOR, Spalding. October 14, 1719.

It is ſo long ſince I enjoyed your good company, and you are ſo much in my thoughts, that I preſume you will excuſe an old friend's enquiring this way of your ſtate of health, and progreſs in the practice of your profeſſion; for, believe me, Sir, you have friends no where more earneſtly wiſhing you felicity and ſucceſs than in your own country, to which you muſt give me leave to ſay, you are an ornament: and amongſt your countrymen let me beg you will be aſſured no one can be rejoiced more in your proſperity than I do. But your gains are our loſs, that your aſſiſtance when we want health, and your good company for its preſervation, are too remote; this epidemic diſtemper has rambled and raged ſo throughout our parts of England from Borough Bridge to your metropolis. 'Tis true indeed from all we can hear, that the malady has not been attended with ſuch fatal conſequences in our Fenny Tracts as in what we vulgarly call the High Countries. Perhaps, Doctor, your Epidaurean Serpent, ſprung from the ſlimy mud of ſuch a level, protects us as a good genius; however, the like of this illneſs has not ever been known here, and as it is from an infected air, the curious enquirers of your humble cell at Spalding would hold themſelves much obliged by an hiſtorical account from you of any ſuch univerſal contagious fever in England before this time, which we doubt not but the hiſtory of phyſic and diſtempers may have furniſhed you with, for other phyſicians tell us not of one inſtance of a general yet not fatal fever in ſo large a tract of country. With God's bleſſing, and the care and learning of your good friend and mine

Dr.

Dr. Nutton, whoſe judgment I believe very ſound, and who particularly deſires me to remember him to you, I ſee my only ſon ſprightly and active again, who was the moſt ſeverely handled of all our numerous family, out of which, being 21 in number, all, ſave my ſpouſe and brother, who are very much yours. He was, Sir, ſeized with it as other people, but the fever grew ſo fierce by degrees, and laſted ſo long, as to throw him into the moſt violent convulſions I ever did ſee, which when the Doctor had carried off, the poor rogue ſeemed lifeleſs, and without the leaſt motion, having, as his fond relations perhaps alone thought, not ſo much as the power to breathe left. It has twice handled me ſeverely, one fit of a fever for two days and a night without remiſſion, and a ſecond for 34 hours; but I thank God, I am well again; and it did interfere with my buſineſs, which I find will increaſe upon a young man if he perſeveres, and I truſt we may both live to do more than bear the charges of liberal educations. I ſhould be glad to hear you had taken to you a female to your mind, for the continuance of your family, and queſtion not but your ſucceſſors will have reaſon to eſteem you as much as any of your progenitors, though ſome of them (as I have remarked according to your commands) good and great men, of conſiderable intereſt and abilities in their country. I ſhall ever be moſt ready to ſerve you in any thing, and the inſtance I give you in this particular, by the little extracts from divers authors, only ſerves to evince by my diligence, my perpetually bearing you in mind when any thing occurs, that is, what you deſire to preſerve. Theſe, as I believe them properly and peculiarly to relate to you, will I hope be acceptable to yourſelf; and I wiſh I could any way contribute to the entertainment of my good friends at the Mitre, whoſe healths we drink every Wedneſday night duly. It is not the affectation of being otherwiſe fully employed, which prevents my en-

deavouring it; but the little abilities I have for communicating any thing not before obſerved by and well known to moſt of you, and the few opportunities I have of ſeeing here any thing but what is in print and within every man's purchaſe, deter my attempting it, leſt I ſhould only prove my ignorance, by making a common object, and what ſo well-read men meet with every day, a matter of wonder; but as a friend who will look with the favourableſt eyes on my performance, I dare venture to tell you thoughts which I dare not ſpeak out in company even the moſt candid. All our friends here are pretty well; your godfather and Joſhua, who is yet unmarried, preſent their ſervices to you. I don't need to tell you I wiſh I had been at home when you was in the country, that I might have had the ſatisfaction of endeavouring to amuſe you agreeably a while, which I almoſt deſpair of doing by any thing I can communicate from hence concerning the learned world. However, what I am told I will tell you, and though it be no more than what you knew before, yet I ſhall only then do as they who greet us with its being a very ſickly time, cold weather, &c.—The Univerſity of Cambridge is upon erecting a theatre, and have for that purpoſe lately turned ſeveral tenants out of houſes which they ſome time ſince purchaſed, to build it upon the ground where they ſtand, and reſolve, as I am told, to chuſe the ſame vice-chancellor again, and he to accept it; and to cite Dr. Bentley as maſter of Trinity, to ſhew reaſons why he will not conſent that an inſtrument they call the Programma ſhould not be fixed upon the public ſchools, and other ſuch places. Our friend Sparke* of Peterborough has lately put into

* Joſeph Sparke, regiſter of Peterborough cathedral, publiſhed in folio, 1738, a good edition of ſome of our monkiſh hiſtorians, viz. "Chronicon Johannis abbatis de Burgo," and Hugh White's Hiſtory of Peterborough, both from the Cotton Library; Robert Swapham's hiſtory of this church from a MS. in its library; another by Walter Whittleſey, a rhyming French Chronicle from the Cotton Library, and Stephanides' life of Thomas Becket, from a MS. in this library collated with one in his own. He intended a ſecond volume, to cotain Whittleſey's life of Hereward abbot

good

good order and a new method the earl* of Cardigan's library at Dean in Northamptonſhire, in a noble large room which that lord has aſſigned for that purpoſe, and fitted up accordingly. Mr. Young, now LL.D. who wrote the poem on the Laſt Day and Buſiris, is taken into the earl of Exeter's family as tutor to his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon Lord Burleigh†, and is going to travel with him. Your townſwoman and my pretty neighbour Sally Hibbins has written a very diverting comedy ſince ſhe has been in Shropſhire. I muſt not forget to let you know how our little Society goes on, which is very well. We meet conſtantly, but are likely to loſe one of our members, Mr. Atkinſon, who through a complication of diſtempers is brought ſo low that I fear we ſhall loſe him very ſoon. Your own pariſh Holbeach affords one remarkable article in the parochial charge, where the laſt year the churchwardens paid 4l. 6s. for the deſtruction of the urchins or hedgehogs, at but one ſingle penny a piece, and the preſent officers have paid above 30l. on the ſame account already: the vaſt ſtocks of cattle in this noble pariſh and ſome coney burroughs, have drawn thoſe creatures from all parts hither, as one would think‡. You know that ingenious old gentleman your townſman Mr. Rands is dead there, the remaining part of whoſe collection of prints devolve upon me by purchaſe, and I wiſh he had not ſo far indulged the ignorant as to have let them cull out ſome of

of Peterborough, and had actually engraved the arms of the knights whoſe fiefs were inſtituted y abbot Thorold; but died 1740. His dedication of the firſt volume to Dr. Mead is dated from the library of *John Bridges*, eſq. who furniſhed him with tranſcripts of the Cottonian MS. and died the year after him. The Society of Antiquaries engraved, 1720, a ſeal of Peterborough minſter in Mr. *Sparke's* poſſeſſion.

* *George Brudenell*, who died 1732, and whoſe ſon George is the preſent duke of Montague.

† It does not appear whether Dr. Young actually travelled with this young nobleman. But it is certain that, in a diſpute with the duke of Wharton's creditors in the court of Chancery, Young ſwore that "he quitted the Exeter family, and refuſed an annuity of 100l. which had been offered him "for life, if he would continue tutor to lord Burleigh, upon the preſſing ſolicitations of the Duke "of Wharton, and his Grace's aſſurances of providing for him in a much more ample manner." See 2 Atkins's Reports, p. 136. Styles verſus The Attorney General, March 18, 1740.

‡ See a vindication of the hedgehog, Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 395.

them.

them. I desire you will send me word, good Mr. Secretary*, how the impression of the Registrum Honoris de Richmond goes on†, and to set down Edward Horseman of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, for a subscriber for one copy, and let Mr. Treasurer know I am much his humble servant, and will answer the subscription for that gentleman to him when next I have the pleasure to see you all. I have not yet been able to gain any thing worthy the press relating to that book, which I yet hope to do, and will endeavour; the whole and large Soke of Kirkton, in our fens, being parcel of that Honour, and now the possession of the Earl of Exeter, Lord thereof, and my father Steward of the Courts of that Soke. I have not yet procured what I wrote for, a MS. of that Earl's, relating, as I hope to find, to that district or jurisdiction; but more of this hereafter. I beg of you, when next you see Mr. Norroy, our learned President, to present my most humble service to him, and desire him to tell you the meaning of these words not unfrequent in Domesday, title Lincolnshire, *Tailla*, & *Berew*, which last is by Ingulphus rendered *Manerium*, but desire him to tell you what sort of manor he takes it to be, and, if I shall not be too troublesome to him, I would beg of him to tell me whose coat of arms is, Az. on a chief Argent, 3 (I don't know what they are except Buckles) Az.‡ and this bearing enquire about also; Jacob's staff Or between a Chevron Or. charged with 5 Mullets Az. and for the Crest to this coat, an horse's head, erased Gules, bridled Az. or rather a blue ribband tied round his neck||. My humble service also to Mr. Hare and to Mr. Holmes, and tell him I beg of him

* To the Society of Antiquaries, from its revival in 1717-18, till he retired into the conntry 1725.

† See Brit. Topog. II. 444. n.

‡ *Thorowgood.*

|| *Evington* of Hasted and Spalding, Lincolnsh. C. 23. f. 12. b. A patent by Camden.

to

to let me have copies of the inquiſition, and alſo of the claim at the coronation of king Richard the Second, made out for me againſt I come to town, where I long to be for the ſake of converſing with you, Sir, and the good company at the Mitre. I hope Mr. Hill goes on with his Hereford*; but he either has not finiſhed the poem† he read part of to us, or forgot his promiſe of ſending me a copy of it. Pray how does Mr. Baxter's Grammar go on? If you have any where met with any thing relating to my anceſtors in your turning over your old books or papers, I beg you in return to ſend it me with an anſwer to my queries, &c. in your own good time; and am, wiſhing you very much joy of all your honours and long health, dear Sir, your ſincere ready friend, and humble ſervant, MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.

P. S. I had almoſt forgotten another coat of arms which I beg you to aſk of Mr. Le Neve or Mr. Hare, as of the others, whoſe name it belongs to. Gules, 3 ſiniſter wings Or, between a feſſe Argent, in the middle of which is a Lion Or, in a round ſpot Gules; two Wings above the feſſe and one below it. I believe I ſhould ſay a feſſe charged with ſuch a thing, but he will pardon my want of proper terms, and teach me better from your anſwer‡.

* Mr. James Hill, of the Middle Temple, publiſhed propoſals for a Hiſtory of the city of Hereford, 1717, in two parts, and one volume, the plan of which may be ſeen in Rawlinſon's Engliſh Topographer, p. 71. It was to have been followed by another volume, treating of the county. His death 1727 probably rendered the deſign abortive. He ſhewed the Antiquary Society, 1718, a vaſt collection of drawings, views, inſcriptions, places, and obſervations in MS. the fruits of his travels in the Weſt of England that ſummer, well worthy of his judgment and ſkill in antiquity, for his diligence and accuracy in which he had their deſerved thanks. (Minutes by Dr. Stukeley.) His collections, which were made by him before 1715, were in the hands of Mr. R. Gale 1729. See a particular account of them, Brit. Topog. vol. I. p. 418*.

† Mr. Iſaac Taylor of Roſs has a beautiful ſoliloquy by Mr. Hill, on hearing a parent correct his child with curſes. Brit. Topog. ubi ſupra.

‡ Other coats drawn in this letter, and explained by Le Neve, are Quarterly O. & G. a border vaire, nebule, or wavy. *Richard Fitz John*, (Vincent, N° 164. 376. fol. 115. a.) Sa. 2 barrs Arg. in chief 3 plates. *Adam Fitz John*, (Vincent, N° 155. fol. 13. a.) Ermine on a chevron, Az. 3 bezants. *Johnſon* of *Boſton*, (Vincent, N° 183. fol. 92. b.)

XV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON Esq. to Mr. W. BOWYER.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, ult. Jun. 1744.

THE copy of Dr. Wotton's Welsh Laws of Howel Dha, your donation to the public library of our Society, I lately received, and carried in to those Gentlemen at their meeting, who are much obliged to you for that useful and valuable present. Our friend the Reverend Mr. Prebend William Clarke might have much enlarged his preface, and, I conceive, not improperly, if as an introduction to those he had prefixed what I promised the Doctor* in London, and sent Mr. Clarke notice I had made my clerk transcribe, from my common-place book, a collection in Latin from Cæsar, Tacitus, Dio, Xiphilin, &c. supplied from fragments picked up by Scaliger, Camden, Selden, Hales, &c. of all the "Leges & Conciones Britannorum & Saxonorum transmarinorum," and have his thanks for, in a letter dated from Buxted, Jan. 16, 1713; and were accordingly by me I find carried up to London for him, but judged too ancient for his purpose. I was however a subscriber, had the book when published, and still have it in Chart. Mag. and esteem it much. Some time after the receipt of yours, I sent our friend Mr. R. Gale the account you sent me in it of the coin of Caligula found at Chichester, which you had from our said friend the learned Prebendary; and he, in answer, says, it is a confirmation of the antiquities of that city, and of the inscription there found in April, 1723, of King Cogidubnus, whereon his Dissertations are published in the Philosophical Transactions†, and Dr. Stukeley's Itin. Curios.‡ and the inscription itself by Mr. Clarke in his preface to the Welsh

* Dr. William Wotton. † No. 379. ‡ I. 188.

Laws.

Laws. I want a coin of that emperor with his head on it in large braſs in my collection; and if you ſee our friend, and he has not diſpoſed of it, ſhould be, with my ſervice to him, much obliged to him for it towards compleating my ſeries. I have too much other buſineſs to hunt after coins for that purpoſe; but when a ſtudent, having ſeveral good parcels from relations and friends, have an ample collection, and applied them to the uſe of exhibiting them chronologically at our Society's meetings to the company, with ſome little diſcourſe on them from Caſſivelaun and his contemporary Julius Cæſar, in the way of Britiſh hiſtory, bringing in the Romans only as they fill up ſpace of time; and more fully when, like Julius, Claudius, Nero, Veſpaſian, Hadrian, Antoninus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, &c. they had perſonally or by great præfects very conſiderable dealings here. Theſe have well helped on a pinch to ſupport and enliven our chat; and laſt month I got to about anno Domini 253, where the Upper Empire ends, and which is good work; and ſhall next on like occaſion, when the company of correſpondents at any time fails to furniſh, begin with thoſe of the Lower Empire, ſcil. Valerian and his ſon Gallienus, in whoſe unhappy reign the empire was diſtracted, and XXX Tyrants uſurped in one or other of its provinces; from ſome of which there is now and then ſomething to be learned. Indeed there is a middle ſtate, both as to government and workmanſhip, reckoned from the end of the Antonines to Valerian. There was no triumphal appellation the Roman emperors were more fond (and ſome vainly proud) of than BRITANNICUS. But I think none of them but Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Severus, could be juſtly ſaid to aſſume it; though perhaps Albinus and Geta, with Carauſius, and ſome few of the Conſtantine family after him, might merit it. On coins of Geta, neither Spanheim, Paterol, Occo, nor any other medaliſt, rightly accounts for both

L. SEPT. and P. SEPT. being prefixed to Geta, which they make the ſame man, ſon of Severus. On coins with the former inſcription he has a beard; theſe with the other repreſent him as a youth.

My Brother Secretary* is gone to York, and thence to go beyond; and I to Durham, to viſit a worthy antient member, and one of our firſt founders in 1710, who is his uncle†, and rector of Red-Marſhall, in the dioceſe of, and not far from, Durham; when I preſume he will bring us ſomething curious for us in draught (for he draws neatly), or in writing. We charged him to enquire for and viſit the Society at Doncaſter, through which he may in his ready road both paſs and repaſs; and if he can't in either hit the day of their Company's meeting, at leaſt to viſit the Preſident or Secretary, and ſettle a correſpondence by inviting them to become members of our, and accepting ſome of us into their, fraternity. The Secretary of the Gentlemens' Society at Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, being our Treaſurer and their Founder, when, as council to that dean and chapter, I lately preſented my duty there, carried into their library two valuable MS. Chartularies on velum in 8vo. one written by Frere Pitchley, and therein a note at the end by Dr. White, ſometime Lord Biſhop of Peterborough, concerning his recovering it, and intending to reſtore it; the other by Frere Achurch, and therein a note at the beginning by Mr. Jo. Sparke, late regiſter of that chapter, of the author's age and contents; and another of Dr. White Kennet, late alſo Lord Biſhop there, but when dean of that chapter, of his having recovered it by means of the late Rev. Mr. Francis Peck, and intending to reſtore it, which this worthy gentleman has very generouſly done by both. In one is an original Saxon charter in large cha-

* Q. Dr. Green. Stukeley's Carauſ. I. 265.
† Mr. John Rand, who was rector of Red Marſhall, 1703.

racters,

racters, Normanno-Saxon, of the grant by king Edward the Confeſſor, and his queen Ecgiva, of Fiſkerton, to the church of St. Peter, which in part they ſtill enjoy, and ſhews the verſe on her ought to be read, not EDITHAM, but

SICUT SPINA ROSAM, genuit GODWINUS EGITHAM:

This grant is on thick vellum, very compleat, with the atteſtation of many witneſſes both eccleſiaſtical and laymen, with variety of croſſes, which have been gilt, before their names, and two before the ſaid queen's; all which are of the ſame hand with, and written by the ſcribe who wrote the grant and confirmation; it is ſewed in at the top to the other leaves of the Chartulary in a place where Fiſkerton is mentioned, as in Mon. Angl. I. fol. 68. 30. and Hugo Candidus in Hiſt. Petrib. ed. Sparke, fol. 25. and 42. Walt. Whytleſeye, ib. p. 208 in Extenta Maneriorum, &c. to p. 211. But I find not the whole any where printed. It ſhould ſeem from fol. 42, ſupra laudat. that a pious lady, Leviva of London, had beſtowed it on that houſe, and the crown ſeized it on ſome pretext, and this queen redeemed it for xx marks of gold, which ſhe *dedit Regi pro villa Fiſkertune pro Deo & S'co Petro, &c.* I am Sir, with all our ſervices,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

XVI.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Esq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, June 21. 1750.

Give me leave to ſhew you how good a taſte ſome folks had here ſo early as in king Henry the Third's time, about 1230, in the priorate of Simon Haughton, ſurnamed the Munificent, and firſt perpetual prior of this our priory of Spalding, which liberal lord I believe cauſed their conventual ſeal to be made, whereof I here ſend you a ſketch from an impreſſion of both the ſides, as perfect as it remains to a leaſe granted by a ſucceſſor of his lordſhip's, Richard Ellſyn Palmer, our laſt prior, 2d of January, 29 H. VIII. 1538, to Rauff White, then of this place, yeoman, in my poſſeſſion, which, conſidering the age, is not bad work: the N in Spalding correct thus, 𝔑 for N, the A Ā. [See plate IV. fig. 1.]

On the foreſide the B. V. Mary, who here, as in many other places, was introduced to be tutelar of this place inſtead of Venus, whoſe name it originally bore, as ſome ſea-coaſt towns in Greece did Ἀφροδίσεα, in the moſt amiable attitude of a mother as giving ſuck to the infant Jeſus. I preſume the entire reading on this ſide might be *S. Prioris & Capituli Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, and thus continued on the other ſide or counter ſeal, *Et Sancti Nicholai, Spalding*, where St. Nicholas, the biſhop to whom the abbey of Aungere was dedicated, (and who had it when this cell was taken from that of St. Guthlake at Croyland, and ſubjected thereto by Ivo Tailbois, earl of Anjou, nephew of William I.) is repreſented *in pontificalibus* and poſture of benediction, being joined with the B. V. as co-tutelar Saint, a practice formerly not unfrequent in the Romiſh church, abounding much in ſaints and holidays. This deed concludes thus, " In witneſs, &c. the ſaid *Prior and Convent put to their common ſeal in their Chapterhouſe at Spalding*,

Fig.7. p.116.

Fig.8.

Marmion p.134

Fig.9. p.134.

Grey de Rotherfield

Fig.10.

Dispenser p.134.

Fig.11.

Marmion p.134.

Fig.12.

St. Quintin p.134.

Fig.13.

Fitz Hugh p.135.

Fig.15. p.142.



Fig.16. p.143.

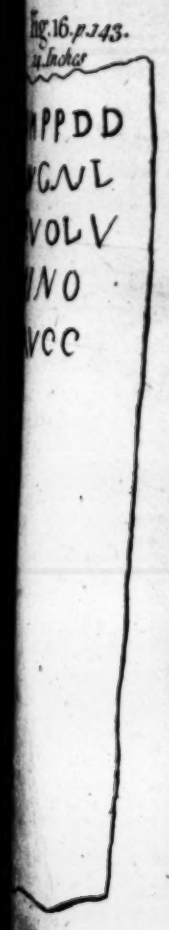


Fig.17 p.143.



Fig.14 p.148.

Bawd

Fig.18 p.364.

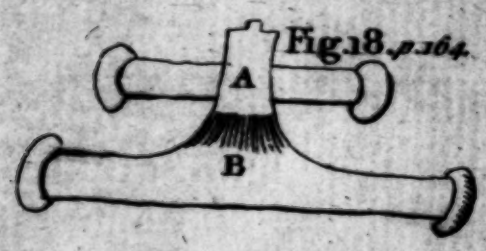


Fig.19. p.181.

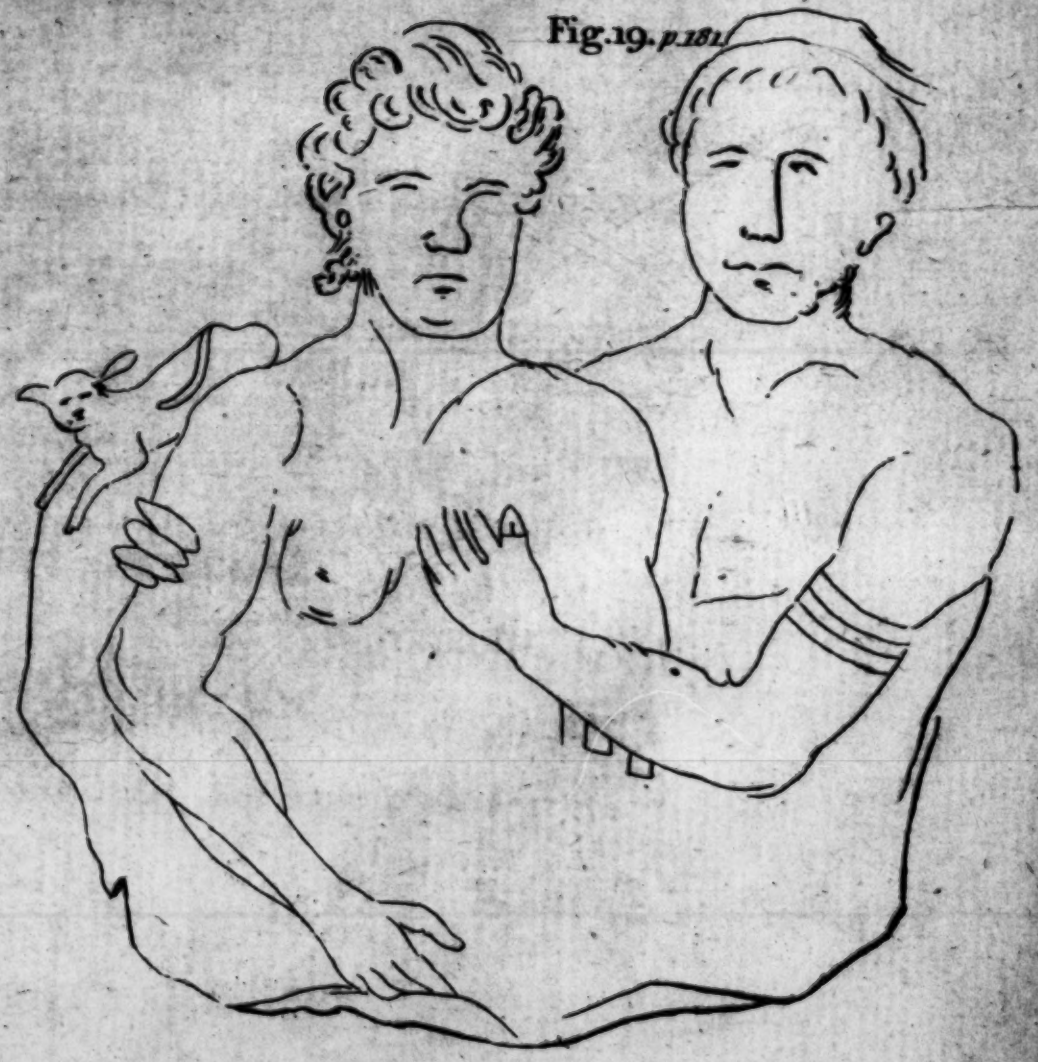


Fig.20. p.384.



BRITISH MUSEUM

ing, to one part, and the ſaid Leſſee his ſeal to the other part. It is marked on the turning up thro' which the label that the ſeal is appended to is drawn in the middle, THOMAS CECIL of ..... and ANTHONY LYME. Thoſe were, I ſuppoſe, the then officers of the King's Court of Augmentation of his Revenues from the diſſolved houſes of ſuperſtition ariſing, who were to inſpect and regiſter all demiſes made by the religious, that his majeſty might know what lands were let out upon leaſe, where they lay, to whom demiſed, for what term of years, under what reſerved rents payable when, and other covenants before this, and another conventual leaſe, the ſeal whereof is appendant but leſs perfect. I had with our old friend Saunderſon* ſome years ſince ſearched the Augmentation-office, Weſtminſter, to procure ſight of and draw out this ſeal, but found there only a very ſmall part of but one left: it is, therefore, I aſſure you, the more valuable, and ſeems extraordinary that in ſo ſhort a ſpace as 212 years, of the many hundred acts that muſt have paſſed under this public ſeal, as leaſes, grants of offices, and corrodies, and augmentations of them, preſentations to benefices, manumiſſions of villans, licences to niefs to marry, diſpenſations of various kinds, petitions to kings and parliaments, appeals to popes, inſtruments of aſſociating into the fraternitie to lay-lords, ladies, and other liberal and pious benefactors, no more than this ſhould have occurred to my diligent and inquiſitive ſearch of 300 years tranſactions. In many acts the lord prior's own ſeal was ſufficient; of ſuch I have never ſo much as met with one of any of our lord prior's, or any impreſſion of one. Such as I have you ſee and are welcome to.

The errors of my amanuenſis I have corrected. — As to the forms of the letters, which are thoſe of the firſt Norman times, Romano-Saxon, a ſort of mixed characters of the Roman and

* Uſher of the court of Chancery, clerk of the Rolls; died 1741. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p 74.

Saxon, as in Domeſday capitals and other MSS. we meet with them thus; the P, B, and T, here are Roman, the reſt Saxon: as in a Latin copy of St. Paul's Epiſtle I have, written as in Edward the Confeſſor's time on vellum, with the plea of Pinnendun between the earl of Kent and the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the biſhop of Rocheſter, with the confirmation of the ſentence of the biſhop of Coutance and the whole county-court of Kent by William I. and Henry I. therein written, whereof ſee Eadmerus, and Camden, Spelman, and Selden's Commentary. This is a very eminent and moſt valuable record, and formerly belonged to Chriſt Church, Canterbury.

You have much obliged me, my good friend, with your Hiſtory of the Inſtitution of the Egyptian Society*, London, for which accept mine with the Society's thanks. What pity it is it ſhould have been diſcontinued, from whence we might have hoped ſuch rare erudition as your expoſition of the Siſtrum, which I approve as juſt, but could never have conceived the true meaning and uſe of. Whilſt vagrant gypſies peſter all countries in plenty, I am ſorry the capital of the kingdom ſhould not be able to keep up a meeting of ſuch noble and learned travellers, which might have been of benefit to thoſe who have not means or opportunities, as the antient Greek philoſopher, of going to and fetching knowledge

* "Dec. 11, 1741, an Egyptian Society was begun, under the Preſidentſhip of Lord Sandwich. The purpoſe of it was to inquire into Egyptian Antiquities; Lord Sandwich was met by Dr. Pococke, Dr. Perry, Capt. Norden the Daniſh gentleman, all having been in Egypt: they nominated Mr. Martin Folkes, Mr. Charles Stanhope, Dr. Stukeley, Dr. Milles, Mr. Dampier[a], Mr. Mitchell[b] aſſociates, and with them founders of the Society. The Dukes of Montagu and Richmond, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Dayrolles[c], and ſome others, were nominated candidates. A Siſtrum was laid before the Preſident as the *inſigne* of his office. At one of theſe meetings, Jan. 22, 1742, the Duke of Montagu was pleaſed to aſk me the purport of that ſo celebrated inſtrument. I ſpoke of it to the ſatisfaction of thoſe preſent, but particularly of the Duke, and he requeſted me afterwards to give it him in writing." Stukeley's Hiſtory of Carauſius, Ded. p. vi. vii. where ſee the Doctor's Illuſtration of the Siſtrum, p. vii—xviii. which he explains to be the inſtrument *wherewith Abraham drove the bird from his ſacrifice.* Gen. xv. 11. and thence applied by the Egyptians as a ſacrifical inſtrument.

[a] Q. the late maſter of Eton ſchool.
[b] Q. the late reſident at Berlin.
[c] Solomon Dayrolles, Eſq. the friend and correſpondent of Lord Cheſterfield.

thence;

thence; a more rational cauſe of taking ſuch a voyage than any pilgrimage, or even a cruſado. When you ſee here what good uſe we make of your excellent Memoirs of another learned Society, I hope and truſt, Sir, you will indulge us farther with the remains relating to that, and thoſe of this Egyptian too. I have an Orus, or Egyptian god of plenty, without head or feet, but with the ananas and abundant other fruits in his lap, a dog between his legs, and a Banana or Muſa leaf ſpread behind him; being of *terra cotta* he ſerved an honeſt tar as a tobacco-ſtopper from Alexandria hither. I have alſo in an hæmatites an intaglia of Cakodœmon Typhon, wherewith I impreſs the wax that joins this paper, a double-tail'd Python*; theſe may be juſtly thought *Genii boni & mali* to mankind; the terrible, and the agreeable. The horrid face and flagellum of this monſter threaten deſtruction, and he ſeems compounded of many miſchiefs.

We had at our laſt meeting the reſult of the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith of Woodſton's viſiting lately more than 60 churches in and about Lincoln, many corrections and critical hiſtorico-heraldical remarks relating to the liſts, arms, ſeats, and families of thoſe higheſt peace-officers the high ſheriffs of this county: he promiſes me a viſit, and purpoſes to inſpect thoſe of Keſteven and our Hollands. I believe and truſt, for the credit of our county, that his liſt of ours will be as ample, compleat, uſeful, and entertaining as any, and far exceed the beſt of the Faſti Conſulares. A beautiful plant of a *Lichnoides flore rubente* in full blow, with another of the *Citiſus verus Virgilii flore luteo*, I made my gardener (as frequently I have done) carry thither in their pots to ſhew the company. I wiſh, by the bye, you would *put my lord* (as you call him) *on being beneficent to our Society*. You or I ſhould long ere this have deſired to become a member of ſo good an inſtitution, and

* This ſeal is engraved in plate IV. fig. 2.

ſhewn

ſhewn our good will, and befriend this thing ſo far as to aſk him to let you or me propoſe his becoming a member.

I am ſorry, Sir, you are like to take ſo long a journey *ſolus*, but muſt inſiſt on your accepting the beſt accommodation I can make you here, and that my houſe may be your home for what time you can ſpare me, but muſt allot me more of it than you talk of; be ſure be here on a Thurſday, to favour our Society with your company; we ſhould meet at four, and may ſtay till ten; but our *readings* and *ſhew* begin at midway about eight o'clock, or ſomewhat ſooner.

I have indexed all our minutes, and am upon our Diſſertations, Eſſays, and other valuable papers; having alſo indexed all the MSS. of my own compoſing or collecting, chiefly of law and hiſtory, very full as to this place, much about Boſton, Stamford, Hitchin, Croyland, Peterborough, and ſome other towns and places where my buſineſs has lain, as counſel, recorder, or ſteward of the Soke or Manor; who am, I thank God, much better, and, with all my family's compliments to you and yours, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and obedient ſervant,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

XVII.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. CONYERS PLACE (concerning ſeveral antiquities in and about Dorcheſter) to Roger Gale, Eſq.

Dorcheſter,
July 23, 1709.

Our town of Dorcheſter has been, I am ſenſible, heretofore a place of note, and ſeveral remains do yet teſtify it. There is at the Weſt end of it a wall yet ſtanding, of an odd, and ſeemingly awkward building, and though the ſtones at firſt appear as thrown together almoſt by chance, yet by better conſidering them you will find them methodical; what is left ſhews it to have been both high and thick, and every way ſtrong,

Without its wall, the town has ſtill left, almoſt quite round, double fortifications or valla, which they call the wall, as, according to the idiom of this country, they call all running banks and ſteeps of ground; which we in our fields about Well in Yorkſhire call Reins.—There is on the North ſide of the town a ground called The Caſtle, which I find is not taken notice of by Camden; ſilver coins have been ſeveral times found there in digging of gardens pretty deep in the ground, and the Opus Teſſellatum, or floors made up of little ſquares like dice. Medals are alſo found both in the gardens and fields adjacent; the moſt frequent are thoſe of the Antonines, Severus, Gallienus, Tetricus, Probus, and Diocleſian; Tetricus, and others leſs frequently; the Conſtantines are the uſualleſt*.

As for the name Durnovaria, it is undoubtedly from the ſmall river that it ſtands upon, and that runs under it North ſide, whoſe true name is not Froom, as generally called, (which ſeems to be a general name for water) but the Vare, which I gather hence: firſt, the place where it riſes, as Camden has obſerved, is called Evarſkott, i. e Evareſhott, about three miles below, which place is a village that ſtands upon it named Froom Vare†; five miles lower

* See Hutchins's Hiſt. of Dorſet, I. 381.—383.

† Ib. 371.

than our Durnovaria, and where it runs into the ſea Vare or Wareham. At the above ſaid Froom Vare, another ſtream of the like bigneſs joins the Fare, ſo that the village is called doubtfully Dun Frome, for Dunis the name of the other ſtream, or Vare Froom, which makes me think, that Dorcheſter's name was not Dunovaria, as ſtanding upon the river made up of the Dun and the Vare, and Camden remarks that Ptolemy called it Dunium as well as Durnium.

As to what you deſire in relation to the Ways, though Burton talks of Military Ways in the plural, appearing about it, yet I know of but one, unleſs we reckon the ſame met with on the other end of the town going forward, to be another way. It is a raiſed cauſeway coming directly from the Weſt; when you are gone from Dorcheſter about a mile from it, you ſee to the South a little [way] off Maiden Caſtle, mentioned in Camden, the moſt intire and prodigious work, I believe in England of that kind, and paſſing for a Roman ſtationary camp; though, I own, (comparing it together with a gentleman of the Royal Society, that came down to view it) ſeveral objections from its form aroſe againſt its being Roman: according to the account of thoſe camps in Sir Henry Saville upon Tacitus, if ſo conſtant, as is ſuppoſed to that method ſolely, when they had room and leiſure*.

It is ſurrounded with two prodigious ditches, to which all I ever ſaw beſide are trifles; and at the entrance, their number is encreaſed by ſeveral others, and the way cunningly blinded by diverſions.

About the like diſtance to the North of the way, is a piece of ground called Pomeroy (Pomærium, as I ſuppoſe) which has in it alſo a large ſquare, incloſed with a high bank, but without any ditch within or without; but inſtead of the ditch on the outſide, there is a raiſed area about ten yards broad, which ſhews its deſign could not be military †.

* Hutchins I. 467, where a plan of it is engraved.
† Ib. 575. where ſee a plan of it.

On

On the South ſide, about a furlong from Dorcheſter, is a place called Maumbury, being about an acre incloſed with a high bank, which is a very pretty and entire amphitheatre*.

The way, as I ſaid, runs directly weſtward ten miles, to a place called Egerton-hill†; which is ſuch another ſtation as Maiden caſtle, only not quite ſo conſiderable: I wonder that it is not mentioned in Antoninus, between Durnovaria and Maridunum, the way running to it. Its name ſhews it a Roman ſtation, for Egger is undoubtedly Agger, and the antiquity of the name is thought to be ſo great in this country, that it is proverbial, when they would expreſs what has been a long time, to ſay, "It is as old as Eggerton."—There are alſo ſeveral works of the like kind eaſtward, between Dorcheſter and Winbourn the next ſtation in the Itinerary, but whether upon the way or not I cannot tell.

Stretton is a ſmall village about two miles from Dorcheſter, and about a mile North of the military way, but I never either heard of or obſerved any foot-ſteps of a Stratum there; beſides the way over againſt it is ſo viſible, that it deſtroys the ſuſpicion of its having gone through it‡.

There is a place a mile to the North of Stretton called Foſſeton, but neither there are there any marks or probability of a way.

The way from Dorcheſter weſtward is called the Foſſe-way, though in the ſpace of twenty years I never heard it called by that name, and I enquired of ſeveral aged perſons of the poorer ſort, who likewiſe knew nothing of its being ſo called: yet one Mr. Cooper, a perſon of years (an attorney) who has had occaſion to acquaint himſelf with the country, aſſures me, that it is both called ſo, and that he has heard it called ſo a thouſand times‖; ſo I enquired no farther, for you may depend on his authority.

From Saliſbury to Winbourn, being a moſt open country, the way is all notorious and very viſible, and returning laſt night from the borders of Dorſetſhire on that ſide, (ſince I wrote the foregoing part of this letter) I informed myſelf as follows:

* Hutchins I. 572, where it is engraved. † Ib. 208. 607. where is a plan of it.
‡ Ib. 465. ‖ *Fordſton* or *Foffardſton* in Charminſter. Ib. 452.

Firſt, I enquired at Crichill, about twelve miles from Saliſbury, whether any raiſed bank or cauſeway ran through or by this pariſh? They told me there was a great way or bank run through their grounds, and which came from Saliſbury and went to Badbury, a ſtation mentioned by Camden near Winbourn, which is about four miles from thence. I aſked by what name they called it thereabouts, and find it goes by the name of the Ditch (Foſſe) though there is nothing like a ditch: I enquired farther, if it were of earth or paved with ſtones, and find it is always paved with ſtones, and gives them on that ſcore great trouble when they would turn their paſture ground to arable *.

About five miles thence again, I enquired at a place called Crawford, where on the top of an hill I ſaw an intrenchment which they call The Caſtle† (though there is no appearance of there ever having been a building there), whether ſuch a bank did not alſo run through their fields, which I perceived it muſt, by its pointing from Badbury. They told me they had a very plain one which was called Aggleton-road, though nothing like a road, nor any ſuch place as Aggleton; what they knew of it was, that it came from Saliſbury and ran into the Weſt. Now this Aggleton is undoubtedly Aggerton or Eggerton before-mentioned, for it is often ſo called by the Way that runs to Eggerton; or at leaſt it is Via aggerata. If it would be a ſatisfaction to you, I can myſelf, I know, without much pains, ocularly trace it from Sarum hither, and give you an exact account of it; both as to the name it bears, and every Vill through or by which it paſſes; who am, Sir, your friend and humble ſervant, CONYERS PLACE.

P. S. In the midway between Crawford and this place is another Caſtrum‡, which I ſuppoſe the Way paſſes to or by Winbourn, [and] is ſixteen miles hence, though reckoned only eight in the Itinerary.

* See Hutchins' Pref. xiii. xiv.

† Ib. II. 190.

‡ Quære *Woodbury-hill* at Bere Regis. Ib. I. 39.

XVIII.

Letter from ROGER GALE, Eſq. to the REV. CONYERS PLACE.

SIR, Scruton, September 5, 1709.

Having been perſuaded by ſome friends to publiſh a Commentary my father had begun upon Antoninus's Itinerary thro' Britain, but had not entirely finiſhed, it put me neceſſarily upon examining, as I review'd his work, the old Roman ways in our kingdom; I took ſome pains in it, and, by what I obſerved, I believe can give the beſt, if not a perfect, account of the four principal great ſtreets our hiſtorians make ſo much mention of, and in relation to whoſe ſeveral courſes we are much in the dark. One of the main rubs I met with is to be certain of the courſe of the beginning of the Foſſe way, which they all tell us began at Totneſſe in Devonſhire, or Cornwall as they ſay by miſtake. As far as Bath, I have traced it entirely, but there am forced to make a ſtop, meeting with the name of it no where more ſoutherly except at Dorcheſter. In Somerſetſhire I find two towns lying pretty much in a line to Dorcheſter: one is called Foſcote, which plainly retains the name, but the other almoſt puts it beyond all doubt, being named Stratton in the Vorſwey, which can be nothing but the *Street town in the Foſsway*, and you ſhall hardly find a Stratton or Stretton in England, unleſs upon an old Roman way: therefore, as you have another Stretton a little north-weſt of Dorcheſter, I was induced to think that the Foſſe way might have come to it through that town, and then turning weſtward have gone to Seaton and Exeter; Durnovaria and Muridunum with Iſca Dunmoniorum being ſo placed by Antoninus, who keeps his ſtations very much upon theſe roads: neither will the crookedneſs of the turn be any objection, for theſe four ſtreets are far from obſerving ſtreight lines in their courſes, as ſome have imagined, but will appear quite otherwiſe upon inſpection. I am ſenſible there is another

another town about a mile ſouth-weſt of Glaſtonbury called Street, to which alſo the line from Stretton in the Vorſwey, according to the maps, may point, and lead thro' Exeter to Totneſſe; and I muſt own this gives me ſome doubt of the Foſſe way's going from Bath to Dorcheſter, but unleſs it did, I cannot ſee how that old way going weſtward from it ſhould be entitled to that name. All the accounts I have yet met with of Somerſetſhire are wholly ſilent about any old ways in that county.

Your conjecture of the name Durnovaria's being taken from the river Vare, upon which Dorcheſter ſtands, carries a great probability with it, as do alſo your arguments that the name of Frome was formerly Vare. But I cannot find that *Frome* was ever a general name for Water amongſt our anceſtors. *Dour* was without controverſy, for, beſides that ſignification which the word *Dwr* retains to this day among the Welſh, we have the names of ſeveral old towns left us in Antoninus and Ptolemy beginning with this word, as Durobrivæ, which ſeems to intimate *a bridge over a water*; Briva Iſaræ in another journey of Antoninus is *Aquæ rapidæ*, from the Britiſh *Dwrbriyf*, and to come yet nearer, *Durocorinium* is Cirencester upon *the water Churn*; and Durnovaria may be after the ſame rule the *water Vare*, which no ways contradict your conjecture; nor will I oppoſe it, only obſerve that we never meet with Varia in the termination of any of our towns' names but it ſeems to ſignify a paſſage or *ferry* over a water there, as Varis is *Bodvary* in Flintſhire; Petuaria *Aldby* about 7 miles from York; Vindevaria *Queen's Ferry* in Scotland; at all which places to this day is a Trajectus, and ſo Durnovaria might import no more than the *paſſage over the water* there. I ſhall only add, that I cannot find in any map or the Villare Anglicanum ſuch a place as Frome Vare, unleſs Frome Vauchurch be miſpelled for Frome Vare church *.

* Mr. Baxter makes *Frau* or *Frome* ſynonymous with *Var*. See Hutchins's Dorſet, I. 509.

You

You ſeem to ſuſpect Maiden Caſtle not to have been a Roman work from its form. I don't doubt but your judgment from the form of it may be true, though the additions in the laſt edition to Camden tell us *it was a ſummer ſtation, and that ſuch as have curiouſly viewed the place have likewiſe traced out the particular uſes of each part, &c.** The Romans did not always obſerve to make their camps ſquare, as Vegetius tells us in his firſt book, cap. 23, *Interdum Romanorum caſtra fuiſſe quadrata, interdum trigona, interdum ſemirotunda, prout loci qualitas et neceſſitas poſtulabat*; and we have ſeveral camps in England, undoubtedly Roman from their coins found there, of a round form, ſome with a double vallum, as Yaneſbury in Wiltſhire, and others with a triple, as Camalet in Somerſetſhire, and, what I believe you have often viewed, Hogmagog in Cambridgeſhire, which, though generally believed to have been Daniſh, is certainly Roman, for I myſelf have ſome coins of Valentinian and Valens dug up there in the year 1685. Perhaps when the Roman diſcipline was ſtrictly kept up under their Commonwealth and firſt Emperors, they might ſtill obſerve the exactneſs we read of in ſetting out their camps; but when that relaxed in the Bas Empire, and their armies were compoſed of ſeveral barbarous nations, negligence crept in upon them, and they grew remiſs in their encampments, as well as in other parts of the military ſcience and where an army conſiſted for the greateſt part of forces not Roman, they might eaſily fall into that method of fortifying their camps, which was moſt uſual to the country where thoſe troops were chiefly levied.

The reaſon why the intrenchments at Eggerton Hill are not mentioned in Antoninus may be becauſe it was only a ſummer camp, and no fixed town or ſtation, he ſeeming only to take notice of ſuch; ſo Badbury is omitted between Sorbiodunum and Vindocladia, and he no where takes notice of any camp, except ſome town was adjoining.

I am, Sir, your moſt obliged friend and humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

* See Hutchins, I. 467.

XIX.

Account of Camulodunum, Saffron Walden, in a letter from Dr. STUKELEY to ROGER GALE, Esq.

Great Stukeley,
July 12, 1719.

After a terrible fatigue of hot weather, diſputations, &c. I am got to a ſilent retreat. When the hurry of my degree was over, I went to Saffron Waldron to hunt for antiquities: it is the moſt beautiful ſituation I ever beheld. A narrow tongue of land ſhoots itſelf out like a promontory, encompaſſed with a valley in the form of an horſeſhoe, and that encloſed by diſtant and delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue ſtand the ruins of a caſtle, on the tip or extremity of it the church, like St. Mary's at Cambridge. Round the church, upon the ſide of the hill and in the valley, is the town, built ſo, that the bottom of the church is as high as the town, and ſeen above the tops of the houſes. I could willingly enough fancy this the Camulodunum, perhaps Camwlo-Camwallodun, from whence very eaſily Waldon, or from Camulus, the famous god of the Celts, who might have a Temple where now ſtands the Church, and where the Temple of Claudius might have ſtood, upon certainly one of the moſt noble and majeſtic ſituations in the world, which, without much fortification, might have enabled the Romans to have held out two days againſt the enraged Britains under Boadicea. Nor does it diſſuade my aſſent, that there were no Roman antiquities found thereabouts, becauſe they were ſettled at this colony but a ſhort time, nor any ſigns of walls and ditches, and that is expreſsly mentioned by Tacitns.

Might not the name have ſome relation to the river Cam, on which it ſtands, as the Camboritum down lower, and the modern Cambridge? ſeeing it is written in Ptolemy Camulodum, if I remember right. Nothing ſtaggers my belief but Tacitus's ſaying it

was

was upon the ſea, apparitions having been ſeen in the neighbouring æſtuary, which is applicable to no place ſo well as Malden: however, betwixt it and Audley Inn Park are two ſides of a ſquare camp at right angles, called Paigle Dikes.

The adjoining town of Newport ſeems to have been an old place, and there are ruins viſible in the midſt of it by the croſs, of what I cannot tell.

Littlebury and Wendon hard by have perhaps antiquity to boaſt of.

The next towns down the river are Cheſterfords where has been a royal manſion, the remains of it to be ſeen; and the great Icknild-ſtreet here croſſes the river at Cheſterford Magna.

I had the pleaſure to walk round an old Roman city there, upon the walls, which are ſtill viſible above ground; the London road goes fifty yards upon them, and the Crown inn ſtands upon their foundation. Thither I ſummoned ſome of the country people, and, over a pot and a pipe, fiſhed out what I could from their diſcourſe, as we ſat ſurveying the corn growing upon the ſpot. It contains about fifty acres within the walls, exactly ſuch a figure as Silcheſter, [ſee plate IV. fig. 3.] ſtanding North-Eaſt and South-Weſt, as Vitruvius directs. I ſaw the wall to the foundation; they are pulling it up with much labour to mend their highways, though materials might be had at eaſier charge as near, for which I heartily anathematized them. Vaſt quantities of Roman coins of all ſorts I found there, and one Saxon of king Edward; as alſo many Roman pavements within the wall: a woman at an alehouſe there has a whole room paved with them; but the moſt charming ſight that can be imagined is the perfect veſtigia of a temple, as eaſily diſcernible in the corn as upon paper. [See plate IV. fig. 4.]

The cell or naos was five yards broad within, and thirteen long. The people ſay, let the year come as it will, this place is ever viſi-

ble, and that it has been ſo ever ſince the memory of man, and fancy the fairies dancing there cauſes the appearance. I leave it to your diſcerning penetration to find out the name of this city; they call it now Burroughfield, and the money found Burrough-money. They told me, among other diſcourſe, that at Pleſhden * near Dunmow, ſuch money was found; that at Bartlow hills, beyond Linton, were bones found; that at Hadſtock, not far from thence, a Daniſh king was taken, and his ſkin by an infinity of nails faſtened upon the church-door, ſome thereof ſtill remaining.

Juſt by this city are Ickleton and Streethall; the great road runs between them by the walls of the city. I likewiſe obſerved, this Icknild or Icknall-ſtreet parts the counties of Eſſex, Hertford, and Cambridge all the way, and at Royſton, or Roy-croſſe, is croſſed by the Erming-ſtreet.

There is another Roman road which runs from Ickleton towards Newmarket; it is the London road almoſt as far as Hogmagog-hills, upon an eminence a little beyond which it is croſſed by the ditch called Fleames-dike, where is a ſquare fort, in the middle of which are the ruins of a building; it is little, and I ſuppoſe it to have been a Caſtrum Exploratorum or guard-houſe, to ſecure the roads. See Plate IV. fig. 5.

A little eaſtward of Wandlebury or Hogmagog-hills is very plainly to be ſeen the Roman way that went to Grantcheſter; there are two barrows cloſe by it; it is an elevated ridge for two hundred miles together, is beautiful, and goes on in a ſtreight line to the river, about a mile and a half above Cambridge, the other courſe of it runs towards Colcheſter.

At Trumpington they have found vaſt numbers of Roman veſſels; there are abundance of barrows about thoſe hills. Certainly in theſe parts is a vaſt harveſt of antiquity to be gathered by a diligent enquirer.

* Pleſhey.

The

The Univerſity of Cambridge has bought the ground, whereon to erect their new building; the library is finiſhed, but will not hold half the books, which amount to thirty-thouſand volumes; they are fitting up the Sophs ſchools for phyſic and law exerciſes. They have now repaired Caius College chapel, and I had a ſight of the old gentleman in his coffin.

I have learnt here, that at Sandy near Temsford is a very remarkable Roman camp, and vaſt quantities of Roman coin and antiquities are dug up there: the ſame at Somerſham near St. Ives, at Godmancheſter, and here at Great Stukeley, that Roman coins have been found, they ſtanding upon the Ermingſtreet. I am, Sir, Your moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

XX.

An account of Richburrough ruins, near Sandwich in Kent, by Dr. STUKELEY, Sept. 22, 1716.

The remains of Richburrough, (the Roman Rhitupæ or Rutupiæ, ſee Itin. Cur. I. pl. 97.) ſtand upon the point of a hill or promontory a mile North from Sandwich, overlooking a great flatt to the Eaſt, which ſeems, by the banks of beech ſtill ſhewing themſelves in ſeveral places, to have been formerly covered by the ſea. The Eaſt ſide of this hill is ſo high and perpendicular from the flat at the bottom, that ſhips with the greateſt burthen may have lain with their ſides cloſe to it, and it appears to have been left open for a port or key, there being no ſigns of any wall there, though thoſe on the other three ſides are ſtill pretty entire, conſidering the years they have ſtood*. It is not improbable that the ſea forſook this place, and left the flat below it dry, at the ſame time

* See Additions to Harris's Hiſt. of Kent, p. 36.

that it left the Godwin Sands, by breaking in upon Zealand, at the latter end of William Rufus, or the beginning of Henry the Fifth's reign*.

The North wall is 560 feet in length, the Weſt 484, and the South 540; they are all built of flint within, faced on both ſides with ſmall ſquared white ſtones, and laid through at every three feet four inches with two courſes of Roman bricks, ſixteen inches each in length; the remains of theſe walls are about ten feet high within, but their broken tops ſhew them to have been ſtill higher, though it is now impoſſible to ſay how much. The North wall on the outſide is above twice as high as it is within, or the other two, having been carried up from the very bottom of the hill; it appears alſo to have been ſomething longer than at preſent, by ſome pieces of it fallen down at its Eaſt end. The three walls are twelve feet thick, cemented with a mortar now as hard as the flint itſelf, and in that on the North ſide is an entrance about the middle, that lets you not directly into the place, but firſt brings you to the Eaſt ſide of it, as in plate IV. fig. 6.

In the middle of the ſquare are the ruins of ſome old walls full of buſhes and briars, which look as if there was a deſcent under ground among them; and about a furlong to the South in a ploughed field, is a large circular work with a hollow in the middle; the eaſtern and weſtern banks riſing higher than the northern and ſouthern, appear [fig. 7] from the place; it may perhaps have been an amphitheatre, and the different heights of the banks have been occaſioned by the unequal fall, or carrying away of the ruins when it was demoliſhed.

As for the ruins in the middle of the ſquare, Mr. Somner† would have them to be the remains of an old chapel, Dr. ‡Batte-

* See Somner's Roman Ports, &c. p. 20, &c.
† Somner's Roman Ports, p. 6.
‡ Batteley's Antiq. Rutup. p. 18.

ley

ley of the Prætorium, which latter ſeems to me moſt probable, they ſeeming to be of the ſame antiquity as the out-walls. It might have been perhaps one of thoſe Speculæ mentioned by Gildas, to overlook the ſea, and give warning of the approach of foreigners when they came to invade the coaſt, Mr. Somner ſuppoſing this whole caſtle to have been erected for that purpoſe.

Mr. Camden ſeems to be entirely right as to the town or city's lying juſt without theſe ruinous walls. W. S.

XXI.

Mr. R. GALE to Dr. STUKELEY, in anſwer to No. XIX.

July 14, 1719.

I was extremely rejoiced at the ſight of yours, &c. I once made a ſally from Cambridge when I was a ſtudent there, to the ſame purpoſe as you have lately; but muſt own my diſcoveries to have fallen far ſhort of yours, except in one point, which I find you have the misfortune to have miſſed, and that is a place now called by the country people Starbury-hill; it lies juſt above the London road as you go by Audley-Inn, and upon it are the viſible remains of a ſquare work, where the author of Sir Thomas Smith's * life tells us Roman money has been found, particularly a golden coin of Claudius, which is alſo confirmed by Hollinſhed †, who mentions likewiſe the finding of a great antique ſilver cup there. The pleaſantneſs of the country agreeing ſo well with Tacitus's deſcription of the ſituation of Camalodunum, *dum amœnitati potius quam uſui conſulitur*, the due diſtance of it from Canonium, which I take to be Canfield, according to Antoninus, and its lying upon the direct road to Villa Fauſtini, St. Edmund's-bury, and but a little diſtance from the croſſing of two Roman ways, have fully perſuaded me, that Camalodunum muſt have been in

* P. 130. † P. 218.

the

the neighbourhood of Walden. Where to fix it exactly I will not pretend, but do not think it ſtood juſt where the preſent town of Walden ſtands, becauſe I never heard of any antiquities diſcovered on that ſpot. It ſeems to me from the words of Galgacus in Tacitus, and the deſcription he gives of this colony in the XIVth book of his Annals, as if it had been an open town, and defended only by forts and caſtles in the neighbourhood. His words are, *Nec arduum videbatur exſcindere coloniam nullis munimentis ſeptam*; and Galgacus tells his army, *Fœminâ duce exurere Coloniam, expugnare caſtra potuere:* and Tacitus again, in his Life of Agricola more expreſsly ſays, *Sumſere univerſi bellum, ac ſparſos per caſtella milites conſectati, expugnatis præſidiis ipſam coloniam invaſere*; and the colony itſelf made no reſiſtance; but what was from the ſoldiers who retired into the temple, and defended that for two days. All which, I think, make it evident, that the colony itſelf was unwalled, and the country round about full of caſtles and forts for its defence, ſuch as Sterbury, Littlebury, Great and Little Cheſterford (two Caſtrums to defend the paſſage over the river), Shady Camps and Caſtle Camps, the five latter of which lay all towards the Iceni, and muſt be forced before they could come at the colony ſomewhere near Walden. As for the name, I believe you are much in the right, when you would derive it from the river Cam, one branch of which, riſing not far from Newport, runs almoſt cloſe by Walden, and ſo to the two Cheſterfords. I have been long of the ſame opinion, and had formed the name from the Britiſh words *Cam Gwlad dun*, which being Romanized will very aptly produce Camalodunum, and denote *Civitas Regionis vel Provinciæ Camenſis*. You need not, in my mind, be ſtaggered much at Tacitus's ſaying apparitions were ſeen in the neighbouring æſtuary, ſince his words are, *viſamque ſpeciem in Æſtuario*, where there is nothing to import neighbouring. Lipſius upon this paſſage quotes a Florentine MS. that has *in*

æſtuario Tameſæ ſubverſæ coloniæ, the plain reading of which words can be no other than *viſamque ſpeciem in æſtuario Tameſæ ſubverſæ coloniæ*: but Dio Caſſius puts the matter out of diſpute, whoſe words are, Οἰκία τέ τινες ἐν τῷ Ταμέσᾳ ποταμῷ ἔφυδροι ἐωράθησαν, ſo that this prodigy appeared in the river Thames, and conſequently could relate to the ſubverſion of Malden no more than to that of Walden, foretelling rather the deſtruction of London ſituated on that river.

It is hard to conceive, how there ſhould be another city or town ſo near Camalodunum as the ruins you mention near Cheſterford. I very well remember them, and have often turned my thoughts to conſider what they might be, but could never deviſe any Roman name or ſtation that would agree with them. To tell you what ſeems moſt probable to me, is, that the firſt Camalodunum being deſtroyed by Boadicea, another roſe out of its aſhes, being removed a little lower down the river, perhaps for the greater convenience of water and defence; and that theſe walls they are now taking ſo much pains to demoliſh for repairing the highways, are the relicks of it.

That there was a new Camalodunum, is evident from an inſcription in Gruter; it does not indeed carry any date upon it, but the ſtyle and ſome particulars in it plainly evince it to have been cut much later than the reign of Nero. Camden indeed calls this place Icaldune, and in the neighbourhood is a town ſtill called Ickleton, but neither that nor the name of Buroughfield will lead us to its ancient denomination. It is alſo plain from the Itinerary of Antoninus, that Camalodunum was in being when that was compoſed, which was certainly long after Nero's time. It is generally ſuppoſed, that Barklow-hills are Daniſh, but they may be as well Roman for any thing that appears more than the tradition of the country. Two of them were formerly opened, and ſome cheſts of ſtone with bones in them taken up; that the Romans ſometimes buried ſo, is beyond all denial.

I am

I am afraid you did not wait upon Mr. Thomſon of Trumpington, who has a great many vaſes, ſome of metal curiouſly caſt, and others of ſeveral ſorts of earth, all found in his neighbourhood, between his town of reſidence and Cambridge; my Lord Harley offered him 30l. for them, but was refuſed.

I believe Sandy, which I have ſeen wrote Salnedy, near Temsford, was Ptolemy's *Salenæ*, &c. I am your moſt humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

XXII.

Account of *Ariconium*, Kenchester, near Hereford, in a letter from Mr. R. GALE, to his brother Mr. S. GALE.

DEAR BROTHER,

Leominſter, Sept. 7, 1719.

During my ſtay at Hereford, I made a viſit to the ruins of Ariconium, three miles North-Weſt from that city, ſeated on a gentle riſe in a dry pleaſant country; the ſoil ſandy, tho' all the reſt of the country is a ſtiff clay. Nothing of the walls is now left, except the banks they ſtood on, which are ſtill entire, and incloſe an oval of 50 or 60 acres, ſome of which to the Weſtward is cornfields, and to the Eaſt covered with wood or hops. In theſe banks are four openings which they call the four gates, and perhaps were ſo; two of them are on the Weſt, and two on the North ſide of the place. There is but one piece of building remaining, which ſeems to have been a wall with a nich in it, of Roman brick and ſtone. Juſt by it was a hole which I took for the mouth of a well, but was aſſured by Colonel Dantſy (a neighbouring gentleman that was with me) that it led into a large vault, which he had formerly been in, but is now ſtopt up. Several urns, as he told me, were taken out of it when it was firſt opened, of which he ſhewed me ſome fragments at his houſe, with bones, and a cement found in them as hard as marble, which I ſuppoſe was

to

to cloſe them up, tho' the country will have it to be human fleſh, hardened to that conſiſtence. I have brought ſome of it away, as alſo ſome ſmall ſquares of a teſſellated pavement lying between the nich in the old wall and the entrance of the vault. I alſo had ſome coins found there from the Colonel; the oldeſt he had were of Caracalla and Alexander Severus. There are two Roman ways ſtill viſibly meeting at this old town; one comes directly North from Tillington and Creden-hill about a mile and a half diſtant, upon the top of which is a large ſtrong oblong entrenchment, which tradition will have to have been the camp of the beſiegers that deſtroyed Ariconium; but I rather take it for the Caſtrum Æſtivum of the Roman garriſon, which is confirmed by the ways leading directly to it. The remains of the other ancient way are very plain to be ſeen in the road to Hereford; and at a little diſtance on the North from it lies a town called Stretton, thro' which I ſuppoſe it ran, as well from the name, as that it is not to be diſcovered between that place and Hereford. Within the area of the old city they continually plow up human bones; and in a heap of rubbiſh which they ſhewed me was found a great quantity of burnt wheat *. When it was firſt dug up, I ſuppoſe it was ſome granary deſtroyed by fire; and theſe two circumſtances make it very probable that the city was ruined *flamma ferroque*, and the people ſaying it was conſumed by wildfire from Creden-hill camp is a confirmation of it, tho' others have a tradition it was overthrown by an earthquake, and others that it was deſerted for want of water. You ſee by this how hiſtorians may differ, all theſe accounts being given me within the narrow compaſs of the modern Ariconium, vulgarly called Kencheſter, a village conſiſting of ſeven or eight houſes. There does indeed ſeem to be a great ſcarcity of water at the place, the only ſupply it has being a ſmall brook running at the foot of the little hill the old banks ſtand

* I have ſince had ſome of this wheat given me by Col. Dantſy.

upon, at half a quarter of a mile's diſtance, and that has now been dry theſe ſix weeks. I cannot therefore allow of Mr. Baxter's* derivation of the name Ariconium from the Britiſh words *Aricon iii, quod eſt ſuper principe aqua*, unleſs you can think ſuch a pitiful ditch as this I have deſcribed to you deſerves to be called Aqua Princeps. I wiſh I could ſay of a great many other of his etymologies that *conveniunt rebus nomina ſæpe ſuis*; for upon turning over his Gloſſary I find an infinite number of whimſical derivations of names taken from the ſites of towns, but no ways agreeing with them, as here at Ariconium; beſides a multitude of other ſtrange fancies neither juſtified by proof or probable conjecture; ſuch is that where he will have Londinium deſtroyed by Boadicea to have been Lincoln, which never was called Londinium in any author; and beſides, that heroine's march ſeems to have lain directly another way, by her taking Verolamium immediately after Londinium. Cornelius Tacitus tells us, at that very time London was *copiâ negotiatorum et commeatu maximè celebre*, which Lincoln, by its inland ſituation and ſmall river, could never pretend to. His ſole argument for Lincoln's being Londinium, is that the Trinovantes, whoſe capital the preſent London was, were allies and confederates with the Iceni; and can there be a better reaſon for their attacking Londinium in conjunction, than to drive out the Romans who had ſeized it, and ſo reſtore it to the Trinovantes its ancient proprietors?

But to return to Ariconium; I was informed the greateſt number of coins was found on the declivity of the hill, between the old banks and the brook to the Northward, ſo that the town was in all probability on that ſide, and three of the gates in the walls opening that way argues the ſame; ſo the works whoſe remains we ſtill view might be only thoſe of a caſtle or fort to protect the inhabitants of the town, and keep the country in awe,

* Vide Baxter's Gloſſary in Ariconium.

to

to which it had but one gate. I have no more to add, but that being ſince at my Lord Coningſby's at Hampton-Court, who is lord of the manor of Kentcheſter, he ſhewed me a little room there paved with Roman tiles ſix inches ſquare, the colour red, that were brought from the Aricomium ruins, in deſcribing of which, the ſcantineſs of of my paper will ſhew you I have been twice as long as I intended, but I could not give over when my hand was in, without acquainting you with all that had come to the knowledge of Your moſt affectionate brother,

R. GALE.

XXIII.

The WALLS, a Camp near Bridgnorth in Shropſhire, in a letter from Mr. R. GALE to Dr. HARWOOD*, at his houſe in Aldermanbury.

Bridgnorth, September 17, 1719.

SIR,

I could not forbear one poſt to return you thanks for the pleaſure you have given in directing me to the ſtrangeſt ancient works I ever ſaw, and ſo much the ſtranger, that nobody as I know of has ever given the leaſt hint or intimation of them; and indeed I could meet with no one in this country that had ever heard of the place, till I came upon the very ſpot, which I attribute to its lying in ſuch a retired corner, and out of all roads. I found it as you have told me, about four miles Eaſt of Bridgenorth in the pariſh of Worvill, cloſe by a little village called Cheſterton, that joins it on the North ſide. It is called *The Walls* there; though I met with two or three people in that town who knew nothing of it when I enquired for it by that name. The form of it is neareſt to a ſquare. There have been four

* John Harwood, LL. D. educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, was an advocate in Doctors Commons, Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and F. R. and A. SS. See two letters to him from T. Lyſter and Mr. Baxter, about the Roman hypocauſt at Wroxeter, Phil. Tranſ. N° 306.

gates or entrances into it; one from Chesterton, in the middle of the North front, a second in the middle of the West front, a third in the South-East, and a fourth in the North-East corner. The odd position of the two last at the corners has been for taking the advantage of declivities of the rock; that in the South-East carrying you over a little hill by an easy descent into the country on that side, the whole face of which is every where a precipice of 50 or 60 yards perpendicular height, as is also the East side, except at the forementioned passage, which leads down to the rivulet running below. There is besides these a sloping way cut through the bank, and down the rock in the middle of the South face to the water, which surrounds part of the West, all the South and East, with part of the North sides of the camp, rendering it prodigious strong, and with the precipice it stands on inaccessible there. On the West side, where it wants water, and where the bank is nothing near so steep and high as on the South and East, it has been double fortified, having a deep trench cut out of the solid rock betwixt two rampiers, which would be thought very great works were it not for those on theother sides. To the North it has now only one single bank or rampire, much about the height of the innermost of those on the West; perhaps it might have been double too, but now levelled to make room for the yards of the adjoining farms at Chesterton. I had the good fortune to meet within this camp an old gentleman, the present commander of it; he told me it contained twenty-four acres within the walls, and was as sure it was Roman as if he had had a commission from one of the Cæsars to fortify it; though he owned he had never seen or heard of any coins or antiquities relating to them or any other people found there. However, I am of his opinion, that it is Roman; but a camp, and no town, since not the least ruins of any buildings were ever found there, and the walls themselves seem only to have been banks cast up from the soil of the place. The

name

name of the adjacent Chesterton, the square figure, and the great care taken to secure the water, are all arguments of its belonging to that nation; and it might have been the Æstiva of their garrisons lying at Uriconium and Pennocrucium, neither of them being above a day's march from it. The rivulet which runs below it is there called Stratford, and consequently implies a street to have led over it to this camp, which, I suppose, came up to the passage or gate into it at the South-East angle, where the declivity before-mentioned carries you down to the water, and over against which a hollow way, a little to the right hand, but now overgrown with grass, leads you up between two hills into the country. If it had not been a camp designed and continued for many years service, the makers of it would never have been at the expence and pains of throwing up such prodigious works, nor have had time to perfect them; I mean on the West and North sides, the East andSouth being chiefly formed and fortified by nature, nor to have cut the way down to the rivulet, a work not effected without immense labour and difficulty. All that sticks with me is, that notwithstanding the long plowing, hedging, and ditching in it, it being now all parcelled into small fields, there have no Roman antiquities of any sort ever been turned up within its circumference or neighbourhood, though that people, wherever they came, left large memorials behind them of their residence.

You will pardon the length and trouble of this, since it was principally written to shew what a regard I have to any thing recommended by you. It will yet be above a fortnight before I see London, and by that time a great many things and circumstances which are now fresh in my memory might give me the slip, and I am sure you would demand a particular account of it, when I told you I had been there. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

R. GALE.

XXIV.

XXIV.

Account of *Agelocum*, or Littlebury, in Lincolnſhire, in a letter from Mr. ELLA * to Dr. STUKELEY.

April 3, 1723.

SIR,

The honour of yours I received the other day, and am not a little pleaſed with the hopes of ſeeing our accounts of the Roman antiquities in Britain further improved by proper draughts of the places of their ſtations and remains, and what recent obſervations may be added to thoſe of the great Camden and Gale, and to have this work fall into ſo able a hand; and I could wiſh it was in my power to contribute any thing of moment to ſo entertaining a piece of learning; but, though my inclinations have always leaned ſtrongly that way, yet the circumſtances of my life and my affairs would never allow me liberty of ſatisfying my curioſity.

This ſtation indeed of *Agelocum* † I have been in the neighbourhood of theſe eight or nine years, and the deſire of procuring ſome of the Roman coins has ſometimes led me thither; and this place has afforded no ſmall quantities of them about 40 or 50 years ago, when the preſent incloſures between the town and the bridge were tilled; and coins are frequently found at this time, but moſt of them inconſiderable pieces of the Lower Empire, and generally ſo covered with ruſt as to be of little uſe for the cabinet, for I have never heard of any Thecæ Nummariæ being met with, where one might hope to have found them better preſerved. Now and then appears a coin of the Upper Empire, and the larger ſize, as Nero ‡, Veſpaſian, Trajan, Hadrian, and I have a very fair medalion of Trajan's || found here, ſtruck upon that emperor's building the famous mole at Ancona in Italy, of which

* Vicar of Rampton, near Littlebury.

† See Stukeley's Itin. Cur. I. p. 88. where pl. lxxxvii. is a plan of this ſtation.

‡ Mr. R. Gale gave Dr. Stukeley a coin of Domitian of the large copper found here.

|| I gave the piece to Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds. See it and the others deſcribed in Stukeley's Itin. ubi ſup.

it carries the ectype on its reverſe. Another of Hadrian's, with Britannia upon the reverſe, ſitting with a ſhield at her foot, a ſpear in her left hand, and a laurel in her right; it is the coin N° 323, in Thoreſby's Ducatus Leodienſis. Theſe two are the moſt valuable coins that have fallen into my hands. Others I have ſeen, of Veſpaſian, Domitian, Marcus Aurelius, &c. and great numbers of Conſtantine, Conſtantius, Criſpus, the Tetrici, Carauſius, and Allectus, of the ſmall copper. There are found, but very rarely, Roman ſignets of agate and cornelian: one of the faireſt and largeſt I ever ſaw was found at this place; I thought it ſo valuable as to beſtow the ſetting upon it, but the workman did it ſo ſlightly that to my great regret it dropt out I know not when, and was loſt. The engraving was well performed, and the poliſh, though it muſt have lain 1300 years at leaſt in the ſoil, much exceeded any thing I have ſeen of Engliſh workmanſhip. Fragments of the fineſt coral coloured urns* are frequently diſcovered, and ſome with curious work in baſſo-relievo upon them, and the workman's name generally-impreſſed with extant letters at the inſide of the bottom. I have in my hands the fragments of ſome urns and veſſels, and one which is the largeſt part of a Roman Diſcus, or ſacrificing platter; another which ſeems to be a cover; but I never had the good fortune to meet with any urn or veſſel entire, nor heard of any, except one of a ſingular make with an emperor's head emboſſed upon it, the ſame with that which Dr. Gale has given us the figure of, found at York†. The urns or veſſels are moſt of them of this coral colour, and but few of the coarſe grey ſort which are met with in other places; tho' we might have expected great numbers of this coarſe ſort, this ſtation being within a few miles of one of

* In 1701, as I was ferrying over the Trent at Littlebury into Nottinghamſhire, I obſerved in the oppoſite bank waſhed away by the water one of theſe coralline urns; I pulled it out, but it was broken in pieces; as it ſtood it had bones in it, and the coin of Domitian before-mentioned.

† Gale's It. Anton. p. 23.

the

the moſt noted potteries in this iſland, Santon near Brigg, in Lincolnſhire, where theſe were made. (Phil. Coll. N. 4. p. 88.) Teſſeraic work, ſuch as is frequently diſcovered in Roman ſtations, as at Iſurium in particular, I have met with none, nor is there any traditionary account of any ſuch among the inhabitants. Inſcriptions I have ſeen none, for thoſe on the two Roman altars which were found here in 1718, and now placed on each ſide the ſteps as you aſcend to the inn from the ferry, are not viſible: I do not doubt but you made ſome remarks upon them. The one appears to be a ſacrificing altar, from the Diſcus on the top; the mouldings are all entire and clean as if new cut, yet no inſcription in the field, tho' it is very ſmooth and plain. I was in great hopes when I firſt heard of their being diſcovered, to have met with ſomething inſtructive from them, but found myſelf diſappointed, and could not forbear exclaiming againſt the malicious hand that cut and poliſhed out the inſcription; for I cannot but think it was eraſed upon ſome revolution of the Roman affairs in this part of Britain, becauſe the plain where the inſcription was is very ſmooth, and there are ſtill theſe letters very legible—LIS. ARAM. DD. The other I take to be monumental. They were found both together in digging a ſand-pit; the ſtone is of that courſe gritt which Dr. Liſter has obſerved to be made uſe of for all the Roman altars he had met with. Theſe, and other remains of the Romans, are ſufficient evidence of its being a conſiderable ſtation of theirs, and made uſe of as a ferry, to convey their forces to their Northern garriſons at Danum, Legeolium, Calcaria, &c. probably as early as the time of Nero, if his coins which are found here can be any evidence, and continued ſo down as low as Gratian without interruption; forI have ſeen here a great many Imperial coins between Nero and Gratian; and if we do not allow the meeting with Nero's coins to be a ſufficient proof of its being a

Roman

Roman ſtation at that time, yet what Mr. Gale has told us of his finding an urn* here with a coin of Domitian incloſed (1701) will prove it to have been in the Roman hands at that time, and a ſtation not above 27 years after Nero's time; for, I think, it is the opinion of the antiquaries, that where a coin is found incloſed in an urn with the aſhes, it is of the emperor reigning at the death of the perſon, as ſeveral urns found in Spittle-fields, London, A. D. 1576, had each a coin of the emperor then in being incloſed with the aſhes: however, we muſt allow it as old as the Antonines; the number of urns will juſtify us in this opinion, ſince urn-burial was laid aſide and prohibited in the time of Antoninus Philoſophus, and I cannot but look upon the former evidence of coins to be ſufficient to raiſe its antiquity conſiderably higher, and near the time of Nero; but theſe conſiderations I leave to perſons more verſed in the ſtudy of antiquity than myſelf; I only take the liberty of conjecture, which I obſerve moſt authors make uſe of upon the ſame ſubject. The Romans ſeem to have had a ſummer camp on the hill upon the Eaſt ſide of the river, as Dr. Gale obſerves, Anton. Itin. p. 96. and I have had accounts of their coins being frequently found there, tho' time and tilling the ſoil has deſtroyed all the remains of ſuch a camp; yet the commodiouſneſs of ſo advanced a ſituation for their explorations, would be an inducement to believe they could not well neglect that advantage. It is a notion ſtill among the inhabitants, that the town of the Romans extended farther Eaſt than the preſent does, and poſſeſſed ſome part of the channel of the river; and their coins are often found upon the very edge of the river, after its loweſt retreat in drieſt ſeaſons, upon the withdrawing of the tide.

I have here given you the legends or inſcriptions of what coins I have at preſent in my hands, found at this place; as to the ho-

* Comment. in Anton. Itin. p. 36.

nour you deſign to do me by inſcribing the plate you intend to engrave of this town, if you pleaſe, it will not be diſagreeable. Arms I have none. This performance of yours will be very acceptable to the curious antiquary, who has a mind to entertain himſelf with ſurveying Roman ſtations, and would be of ſingular uſe in the peruſal of Dr. Gale's Comment upon Antoninus. I am, Sir, with the greateſt reſpect, your moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ELLA,
Vicar of Rampton, com. Nottinghamiæ.

1. IMP. CAESAR . VESPATIAN. AVG. COS. III. Reverſe, An eagle ſtanding upon a globe: a confecration medal of the middle copper.
2. IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG. GERMAN. DAC. PM. TRP. COS. V. P. Reverſe, The Mole of Ancona, SPQR. OPTIMO *PRINCIPI.* Large copper.
3. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GERM. D. Reverſe, Fortune ſitting with a Cornucopia in one hand, and a rudder in the other.—SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS. Exergue. FORT. RED. S. C.
4. IMP. CAES. &c. as No. 2. Reverſe, An image ſitting upon armour, a ſpear in its left hand, and Victoriola in its right hand. SPQR. the two laſt of the large copper.
5. IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS HA. Reverſe, Britannia ſitting with a ſhield at her left foot, a ſpear in her left hand, and right foot upon a rock. Exergue, BRITANNIA. S. C.
6. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. Reverſe, COS. II. This is of mixed metal reſembling ſilver.
7. DIVA FAVSTINA. Reverſe, PIETAS.
8. The ſame. Reverſe, VESTA.
9. GALLIENVS AVG. Reverſe, IOVI STATORI.

IO, IMP.

10. IMP. PIVESV TETRICVS CAES. Reverſe, SPES. AVG. Tetricus ſenior.

11. IMP. TETRICUS AUG. Reverſe, FI DES MILITUM. Tetricus, ſenior.

12. IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Reverſe, SALVS AVG.

13. IMP. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. Reverſe, MARS VICTOR.

14. IMP. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. Reverſe, Navis Prætoria VIRTVS AVG. Exergue, Q. 4.

15. CONSTANTINVS AUG. Reverſe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

16. The ſame. Reverſe, ALEMANNIA DEVICTA.

17. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. CAES. Reverſe, The front of a caſtle, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. On the Exergue, S. T. P. Signata Treviris Pecunia.

18. The ſame. Reverſe, A Roman killing an enemy. FELIX TEMP. REPARATIO.

19. Five more, the ſame. Reverſe, A ſoldier, two enſigns; ſometimes one enſign, and ſometimes the pearl diadem betwixt the two enſigns, GLORIA EXERCITVS.

20. More of this emperor when called AVGVSTVS.

21. Another.—Reverſe, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, an altar inſcribed VOTIS XX.

22. Another of Conſtantine the Great, with the ſame reverſe.

23. Another, with a Corona Civica, and in it, VOT. XX.

24. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Reverſe, a Labarum inſcribed VOT. XX. with two captives on the ground.

25. Several coins ſtruck about Conſtantine's time, with a juvenile head having a helmet on, and inſcribed VRBS ROMA, with Romulus and Remus, and the wolf.

26. Others of the ſame age, with a juvenile head, and round it CONSTANTINOPOLIS, with a winged Genius on the reverſe, having a ſpear in one hand, and a ſhield reſting at its foot in the other.

XXV.

Letter from THOMAS ROBINSON, Eſq. of Pickering in Yorkſhire, to Mr. R. GALE, concering Wade's Cauſeway, and other Antiquities.

Oct. 10, 1724.

SIR,

I hope the criticiſing on the learned Doctor's way of writing will be ſoon over. It is agreeable news, that he has made ſo good a progreſs North of Trent, and deſigns alſo a review. We build upon many viſits of yours into theſe parts, country ones too in our phraſe, when we ſhall not loſe you ſo ſoon, and then the Antonine roads to have new honours done them.

I have applied to my friend, and it is owned that the road from York to Sinus Dunus does not lead to any Antonine ſtation; but, as your curioſity continues, the following hints perhaps may not be too tedious.

The moſt diſtinguiſhable of Mr. Warburton's military roads here that I have met with, is now commonly called Wade's Cauſeway; and, the tradition is, that Duke Wada of whom the Britannia is not ſilent, was the erector; but this ſeems not to need a confutation. I was ſurpriſed when I firſt met with it, diſtant about two miles from any town or dwelling, of the common ſtone of the country, fit enough for the purpoſe, in a black, ſpringy, rotten moor, which continues about ſix miles to near the Sinus.

The diſpoſition of the ſtone is to the beſt advantage imaginable in it. In view of it are many Tumuli, probably the burying places of the great, in the following ages. One in view is called Blackay-topping, on this More commonly of that prænomen, which, according to the learned Doctor's deſcription in his Itin. Curioſ. p. 128, may well be called King's-barrow here.

Among

Among many traces of camps near this remain, very many for the compaſs of ground, one is near to its entrance of the More from York, called Cauthorn-Burroughs, not unlike the camp at Ardoch, under the title Thule in Camden's Britannia. Within a few miles, upon the edge of this More, are two tracks of trenches which may be well titled vaſt, as p. 155 of the Doctor's Itinerary. Theſe camps are near one to another too, and a third alſo not above two miles diſtant ſtrangely large. We have indeed no name of caſtle near them, but as they are in the fineſt ſcite of our ſheep-walks next Blakay-More, mere Dorſetſhire Downs next their Blackmore Foreſt; the Doctor's quotation ſuits them not ill,

Hinc auræ dulces, hinc ſuavis ſpiritus agri.

Theſe are about the like diſtance from the ſea too as the other, have no names but that of Dykes heard of, and chiefly lie about Swainton in this hundred.

But now, though the ſound of Caſtle is not heard of near here, nearer to the Cauſeway's remain is a Caſtlegarth, ſcited ſufficiently well for ſtrength at Cropton near Cauthorn, named before. It and its large Barrows are mentioned in the Foreſt Iters of Pickering, but when its erection was is not found, though thoſe of others which are of note at preſent, between the Yorkſhire coaſts and its city are known, unleſs that of Pickering, lying in the midway from York to Whitby, and about four miles from this Cauſeway's remains: only another Caſtlegarth, about nine miles from the remain in the ſame road, has its ruins left from the ſoil and name of it, of which Camden's vouchers in the Cotton library make mention before the Conqueſt. However, near this Blakay More we have remains of Roman gates and walls, according to the Doctor, p. 78.

A little within Blakay More, about three miles from the Cauſeway's remain, are two ſtones about ſeven yards diſtant from each other, of about 20 feet high, and half the breadth each way, which muſt have been fetched ſome miles, and are of the gritty mill-ſtone ſort;

ſort; they muſt have come through wet rotten roads, but they have a ſofter name than thoſe you note near Burrowbridge, and between Gunetio and Spinæ in the Itinerary, viz. the Bride-ſtones; the rationale is recommehded to yourſelf.

If you would pleaſe to have any of theſe points explained, your commands would be the higheſt pleaſure, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Whitby had a Pharos according to Bede, and Camden gueſſes the like at Flamborough, nor is it corrected in the new edition.

Prætorium, according to the Doctor, p. 118, muſt probably have been another; the Burgh of Scarburgh was granted in Henry the Second's reign by him.

XXXVI.

Tombs and arms in WEST TANFIELD church, Yorkſhire.

On an ancient tomb* on the North ſide. 1. 3 annulets or roundels. 2. *Marmion*; ſee Plate IV. fig. 8. 3. *Grey of Rotherfield.* fig. 9. 4. *Deſpenſer.* fig. 10.

On another in the ſame place, a knight in armour croſs-legged; and two more ancient tombs on the ſame ſide, without arms or inſcription.

In the ſame aiſle, a fine alabaſter tomb with the effigies of a large man in armour†, and a woman lying by him upon it, with iron-work over it; no arms or inſcription: all theſe belonging to the family of the Marmions.

In the South window, *Marmion*, fig. 11. and *St. Quintin*, fig. 12.

In another South window, a man kneeling in a ſurcoat, with the arms of *Marmion*, and over his head,

Prie p^r. Johan Marmyon chival^r.

* This was probably the tomb of John Grey of Rotherfield, who married the heireſs of Marmion.

† Probably John lord Marmion, who built the caſtle of Tanfield in the reign of Edward II. or of his ſon John lord Marmion, whoſe widow Maud, daughter of the lord Furnival, founded a chantry in this church.

In one of the chancel windows, *Fitzhugh*, fig. 13.
On a braſs plate on an ancient grave-ſtone in the chancel;

Dum vixit Rector de Tanfield nomine Thomas
Sutton, en jacet hic, Graduatus et ille Magiſter
Artibus, ac etiam Canonicus hicque Weſtcheſter,
Sic Norton Victor, fundite vota pro me.

R. G.

XXVII.

Letter from Mr. N. SALMON to Mr. R. GALE, relating to the fixing of ſeveral Roman Stations in Hertfordſhire.

April 17, 1725.

SIR,

I muſt aſk pardon for the freedom I take of giving you this trouble, not having the honour of an acquaintance to introduce me.

I have been for ſome time collecting the antiquities and curioſities of Hertfordſhire, in which Mr. Willis has been ſo kind as to furniſh me with ſome materials; if any other, Sir, have fallen in your way beſides thoſe in Antonine's Itinerary, I would beg the favour of your inſtructions. One or two conjectures I beg leave to propoſe to you.

Camden having a mind to make Aſhwell *Magiovintum*, put me upon trying if I could make it a ſtation by another intermediate ſtation from *Lactorodum*, and keep pretty near to the number of miles. Sandy then will be 19 ſmall miles (according to the beſt of my remembrance) the computation being made from Stoney-Stratford. And if Sandy may be allowed to be *Magiovintum*, thence to Aſhwell will be but 8, if we could make Aſhwell *Durocobrivæ*; but if for a plain road we go firſt to Baldock, and then turn into the Icknal-way, it will be 12 ſmall miles; whether that be uſual, you are the beſt judge.

The

The etymology from the Britiſh *Dour* and *Cyfre*, Concurrence, agrees well with the many ſprings that burſt out of a rock here in great plenty, and ſoon join; there is alſo a ſtone quarry here, from which moſt of the churches in the county ſeem to have been built; can the other part of the compound with Duro ſignify any ſuch thing? Hence then would be inſtead of XII miles to Verulam XXI, if ſuch a fault were in the tranſcribers.

But I am rather apt to believe, if I may indulge my gueſſes, which I am far from inſiſting on without better authority, *Magiovintum* may be Sandy in Bedfordſhire, and *Durocobrivæ* Dunſtable. Sandy was a large camp and conſiderable place, and coins and urns are daily found there. So from Sandy to Dunſtable, according to the beſt of my remembrance, would be 15 Roman miles, and then to Verulam 12. This would ſave Antoninus's ἐμπορὴ, and *Dour Aqua*, and *Cyfre*, Concurrence, will anſwer at Dunſtable, to the confluence of waters from the hills, which fall into four great ponds in the town, and ſerve the inhabitants, who, according to Camden, have no ſprings.

Hartford ſeems to be derived from a hart in the ford, according to their arms; there are no red banks near it any more than at Redborn.

The above Aſhwell is a ſmall inconſiderable place in compariſon of Sandy, not containing, as I remember, above 7 acres of ground, and was therefore probably but a camp of the Exploratores: ſuch another there is with banks about it like the laſt, about four or five miles from thence upon Ickenild-way, upon Wilbery-hills near Ickleford, through the middle of which camp Ickenild-way goes. In both theſe Roman coins are found, though but few in that of Wilbery. Whence they have the name of Bery I do not know, but the country people call the other Aſhwell Arbery banks.

Camden

Camden calls Sandy Camp, or Chesterfield, *Salenæ*, and would spell it Salndy; but this is a way of writing it I never heard of.

I presume, Sir, upon your great humanity to pardon this, and to set me right in the affair; and am, Sir, your most humble servant,

NAT. SALMON.

XXVIII.

Mr. R. GALE's answer to the preceding letter.

April 25, 1725.

SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated the 17th, in due time; but having had some business extraordinary upon my hands all the week, I could not possibly give an answer to it till this post, which I hope you will therefore excuse for the delay it has made.

I am very glad we are like to have some farther improvements in the History of Hertfordshire, and heartily wish it was in my power to promote it more than I find myself in a capacity of doing, having no materials or collections by me for that purpose, nor time to follow those studies so much as my inclinations prompt me to. I shall only therefore do my endeavour to answer the contents of yours as well as I am able; and if my opinion proves the same, in regard to the places you mentioned, as formerly, you will pardon my still differing from your conjecture, since every body has a right to think as he pleases in these amusements.

I shall in the first place observe to you, that the Second Iter of Antoninus keeps close to the Watling-street, all along from Canterbury to West Chester, except where it makes one Diverticulum to take in *Durocobrivæ*, which I suppose to be Hertford, and which is going but a small step out of the way, and returning immediately again into it at Verulam; whereas the going off from it

at *Lactorodum* (which in truth is Old Stratford, a mile to the Weſt of Stony Stratford) firſt to Sandy, and then to Aſhwell, would be a leaving of that ſtreet for 24 miles together, and ſeems contrary to the intent of that journey. If we place *Bennavenna* at Caſtle-dykes or Heyford, either of them a mile on this ſide Weedon, and at both of which ſeveral Roman remains have been diſcovered, the diſtances will be as follows, viz. from *Bennavenna* to *Lactorodum* (Old Stratford) XII miles; thence to *Magiovinium* (Dunſtable) XVI miles, as they are numbered in the Sixth Iter, and confirmed again in the Eighth, in which though *Lactorodum* is omitted, the numbers betwixt *Bennevonna* or *Bernevantum*, and *Magiovinium*, are XXVIII. Thence to *Durocobrivæ* (Hertford) XVIII, which indeed exceed the number in the Itinerary; but all the reſt agree very well, as will alſo the number XII between Hertford and Verulam; to which I may add, that the number XII will not fit any Roman town that we know of next from Dunſtable, except Verulam, but all the world knows where that place ſtood, and the Itinerary gives us *Durocobrivæ* no leſs than three times between that and *Magiovinium*. If you make Aſhwell to be *Durocobrivæ*, and Sandy Magiovinium, the intermediate numbers will by no means agree with Antoninus; beſides which, the diſtance from Aſhwell (*Durocobrivæ*) to Verolamium will be at leaſt XXI Roman miles, for by ſuch I all along reckon. No doubt the numbers in the Itinerary are frequently corrupted; but I think we ſhould keep cloſely to them every where, where there does not appear a manifeſt reaſon for departing from them, ſince we cannot be certain where they are truly and where they are falſely tranſcribed, and no conjectures ſhould be admitted for altering them, unleſs ſupported by good arguments.

But, Sir, as you think Sandy has a better title to the name of *Magiovinium* than Dunſtable, I will come now to that, and obſerve that

that the diſtance from *Lactorodum* (Old Stratford) is xx miles to Sandy, four more than are allowed by the Itinerary; and from Sandy to Dunſtable, as you rightly reckon, fifteen, ſo that the diſtance will not correſpond with Antonine's on one ſide or the other. Beſides, if Sandy was *Magiovinium*, where ſhall we look for *Salenæ*, which Ptolemy makes one of the two cities of the Catieuchlani, Verulam being the other? Sandy without doubt retains much of *Salenæ*; and all other names of towns among theſe people ſeem pretty well fixed, except the old name of Aſhwell, which is a ſmall inconſiderable place, as you juſtly remark, and rather a camp of the Exploratores than a city.

As for the name *Magiovinium*, it is natural and eaſy to derive it from the Britiſh *Maesgwyn*, or, as Mr. Baxter has it, in the plural *Magion uinion*, *Campi Candidi*, than which nothing can come nearerer to *Magiovinium*, nor agree better with the ſituation of the place as to the chalky ſoil about it, which cannot be ſaid if we place it at Sandy.

The etymology of *Durocobrivæ* I really take to come from the Britiſh Dwrion Cyfred, *aquarum concurſus*, and leave it to your judgement if it is not more probable that a town ſhould be called from the conflux of ſeveral rivers, as at Hertford, than from the waſh of the neighbouring hills into ſome ponds, as at Dunſtable? Bede's Hertford, however, if we read it, as we very well may, Þrutford, may be interpreted Rubrum Vadum; but as his Royal Paraphraſt has tranſlated it Heortford, it is plain, that even ſo early as his days, it was to be underſtood *Vadum Cervinum*, and ſo I give it up, only taking notice, that this town's having a hart for its coat of arms is but a ſlender argument for the antiquity of the name of Hartford, this being no more than a rebus taken from its modern appellation many hundred years after it had got the name of Heortford.

There is no word in the British language signifying a rock, a ſtone, or a quarry, that can have any analogy with the latter part of *Durocobrivæ*, a rock being called in it *Craig*, *Clogwyn*; a ſtone, *Maen*, *Carreg*, *Llecken*, *Llechvaen*; a quarry, *Cleddiwig*, *Clodd fa gerrig* from any of which, I believe it will be impoſſible for the hardieſt etymologiſt to form the leaſt ſound of *Cobrivæ*.

The termination of the names of places in *Bery* is either from the Saxon Bepȝ, a hill; or Burȝ, a city or walled town; which is the ſame as *Burgus* or borough, and they are often confounded one with the other. *Bery* ſignifies alſo a manor, in which ſenſe I know no county that uſes it ſo frequently as Hertfordſhire; but at Wilbery I take it to ſignify a hill, though the place is called Wilbery Hills, ſuch tautologïes being not unuſual, by reaſon of the country people's not underſtanding the import of the old word, of which I could give you many examples, but fear I have been too long already.

It will be a great pleaſure to me if theſe haſty remarks that I have put together may give you any ſatisfaction; I heartily wiſh you all ſucceſs in your undertaking; and am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, R. GALE.

The ἐκδρομὴ from Old Stratford to Sandy will be little leſs than from Dunſtable to Hertford.

XXIX.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. R. GALE, about Roman Stations, and other Antiquities, in Lincolnſhire, and Sir Iſaac Newton's Chronology.

DEAR SIR, March 14, 1727.

Next week, I ſuppoſe, you will have at the Royal Society my account of a curious Roman pavement lately diſcovered at Denton, near us. I ſent it, and part of it drawn in colours, to Dr. Rutty. We hear of a great number of them that have been found at and about Paunton Magna, which I ſuppoſe to be *Cauſennis* of Antoninus; and the diſtances between it and *Lindum*, it and *Durobrivæ*, evince, the Hermen way all-along accompanying, *Durobrivæ* ought to be fixed at the water ſide of the river Avon, Anton, or Nen, where is a great remnant of a City * that has had a very large ditch about it, and perhaps a wall, and where the Hermen-ſtreet paſſes the river. This I take to have originally ſprung from one of the forts built along the river to the heads of it and the Severn, as Tacitus informs us, by Oſtorius. Dr. Moreton, in his Northamptonſhire, ſeems to write well on that ſubject. Caſtor, the Roman caſtle, was not *Durobrivæ*, being a mile from the river. If *Onna*, as a boggy valley, will not anſwer for Hunnington and Ancaſter † ſo well as for *fraxinus*, we need be under no concern, for Ancaſter ſtands in a valley abounding with aſhes, and the whole country under the edges of the heath does the ſame.

Mr. Conduit has ſent me Sir Iſaac Newton's Chronology. I do not admire his contracting the ſpaces of time; he has purſued that fancy too far. I am ſatisfied he has made ſeveral names of different perſons one, who really lived many ages aſunder. He has-

* Cheſterton near Caſtor.

† I had given the Doctor my opinion, that theſe names were derived from *Onnen*, Fraxinus, and that *Onna* never denoted a low watery place, as I could find. R. G.

has come pretty near my ground-plot of the Temple of Solomon, but he gives us no uprights. He runs into the common error of making Sesac and Sesostris one person, with Marsham, and many others: the consequence of which is, that the Ægyptians borrowed architecture from the Jews, when I am satisfied all architecture was originally invented by the Ægyptians; and I can deduce all the members and particulars of it from their sacred delineations, and Vitruvius himself was as far to seek in the origin of the Corinthian capital, and other matters of that sort, as a Campbell or Gibbs would be. I judge the late Bishop of Peterborough (Cumberland), in his two posthumous pieces, has gone further in restoring ancient chronology.

West-thorp, where Sir Isaac Newton was born, is a hamlet of Colsterworth. Sir Isaac's ancestors are buried in Colsterworth church. We have got the finest original picture* of Sir Isaac by Kneller, at Mr. Newton Smith's, his nephew, at Barrowby, a mile from us. I am, yours, &c.

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

XXX.

Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN to Mr. R. GALE, concerning some Roman inscriptions dug up near Greatabridge in Yorkshire.

SIR, Aug. 17, 1727.

The hurry I have been in since I came home has prevented me from sending you hitherto the inclosed. The figure A† was found in a very lonely situation, about 500 yards beyond Rookby Eastward. The buildings stood on the South side of the river Tees, and seem to me to have been a Sacellum; there is yet visible a foundation of a small oblong structure, another that lies betwixt it and the river, and is for the sake of the stones, and by the ra-

* Purchased in 1780 by the Duke of Rutland.

† Engraved in plate IV. fig. 15.

pidity

pidity of the water almoſt quite gone. It was in the ruins and the river's courſe this was found. To me it ſeems to have been an altar fully finiſhed, but for ſome reaſons ſince to have been cut away, ſo that now the body of it only remains. The upper part of the inſcription from the croſs line has been cut off, yet ſome part of the letters are viſible, but ſo faint that I could not draw them. It is now in my Lord Carliſle's old hall or farm-houſe, the eſtate in which it was found.

The river Greata parts this eſtate and Rookby; on the North ſide of both Tees and Greata join; and on the Weſt ſide of Rookby the Roman ſtreet very near makes a right angle, the only one I have ſeen betwixt Stamford and Netherby. The ſeveral walls and buildings here have taken up the Roman town, and ſome faint remains of it appear only now and then, but I am apt to believe it has been very large.

The figure B [fig. 16.] was found under-ground, about 20 yards from the ſtreet, and in or very near the South rampart of the old town, near the Weſt corner.

The figure C [fig. 17.] was found near the middle of the town; the lines and letters are as exactly drawn as I could do them, and have their ſeveral turns at top and bottom. I drew them twice over; leſt I ſhould miſtake any of them. I beg at your leiſure that you would be pleaſed to ſend me ſome account of them.

The river of Kirk Santon, and the ground loſt by the ſand, is in the pariſh of Millum, an eſtate long in the family of the Huddleſtones, in the South-Weſt part of the county of Cumberland. Mr. Senhouſe of Netherhall tells me, the river lies upoh a level, ſo that the water has no force in its deſcent, and is eaſily ſtopped, and that it was very true there was ſo much ground loſt as ſet forth in the brief *.

Near

* By a brief obtained in the year 1685, it appears, that, in the year 1668, a certain river, called Kirk-Santon water, was ſtopt from running in its ancient channel by the violent and frequent blowing

Near Brampton at the Catſteads on the Roman wall, there have been lately found ſome ſtones*, with figures and letters on them, the draught of which I ſhall ſend you in the beſt manner I can. Mr. Gordon will give you an account where the Catſteads ſtand, which I take to be only a corruption of Caſtle-ſteads. Be pleaſed to give my reſpects to Mr. Gordon; and when you have time favour me with a line, and believe me to be, yours, &c.

RICHARD GOODMAN.

XXXII.

Mr. GALE's anſwer to the preceding letter.

SIR, London, Auguſt 26, 1727.

I look upon myſelf as much indebted to you for the favour of your laſt, and the pains you have taken to procure me the Inſcriptions that came in it. I had the firſt ſent me a little while ago from a neighbouring clergyman; but as it came from one not much uſed to theſe things, his copy was really more imperfect than the writing upon the ſtone; what is left of that is to be read.

.....
.....

ELLINVS Ellinus; the latter end of a name, as Marcellinus.
BE.COS.PRO Beneficiarius Conſulis Pro
VINCI vinciæ, perhaps L. M. or P, Lydiæ, Mæſiæ, Pannoniæ.
SVPERIOR Superioris.
V.S.L.L.M. Votum Solvit Lubens Lætus Merito.

The ſecond, marked B, ſeems to have been a piece of a co-

blowing of ſand from the ſea-coaſt, and had thereby overflowed 300 acres of land belonging to the townſhips and villages of Kirk Santon, Haverigge, Langthwaites, Layrigges, Southfield, and Heſtholme; and alſo that the lands blown from the ſea-coaſt had covered 600 acres more of other good lands belonging to the ſaid towns and villages, ſo that they had been loſt for 15 years.

* Mr. Goodman afterwards ſent theſe drawings to Mr. Gale.

lumn, as you have repreſented it; and the letters to be read as follows:

IMP. DD	Imperatoribus Dominis.
N̄ N. GALLO	Noſtris Gallo
E. VOLV	Et Volu
SIANO	ſiano.
AVGG.	Auguſtis.

The third, marked C, I had ſeen a great many years ago, and the biſhop of London has publiſhed it in his laſt [illegible]tion of Camden's Britannia twice over, as two diſtinct inſcriptions, both very faulty. A copy that I have of it is a little more expreſs than yours is in the letters, but agrees perfectly well with it, as you will ſee underneath:

DEAE NYMPELA	Deæ Nymphæ Ela-
NEIAE BRICA+ET	neiæ Brica et
IANVARIA:FIL	Januaria filia
LIBENTES EX V$	Libentes ex vo-
TO SOLVERVNT	to ſolverunt.

There is no manner of difficulty in finding out the ſenſe of this, except what may ariſe from the word Elaneiæ, which I take to be the name of ſome local deity or goddeſs worſhiped in theſe parts, and was perhaps no other than the ancient name of the river* that runs under Greatabridge. An inſtance of the like nature we have in Camden's Weſt riding of Yorkſhire, where we have an altar VERBEIAE SACRVM, which was nothing elſe than the river Wharf, upon whoſe [illegible]nks it was found. I return you many thanks for your account of Kirk Stanton, as I ſhall do for the figures and letters you inform me were lately found at the Caſteads near Brampton, &c. I am, Sir, &c. R. GALE.

* Lune, or Laune.

XXXII.

Part of a letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning an ancient Head of Braſs, found at Bath, 1727.

Edinburgh,
Auguſt 1, 1728.

I return you many thanks for the draught you ſent me. I take it to be the head of a man, and not of a woman, for the Naſus Quadratus, a beauty in men much commended, and followed by ſtatuaries, eſpecially the Grecian, is here very remarkable. The forehead is likewiſe too ſhort for a female deity, where the *Perfectiſſimum Naturæ* was always obſerved. I take it therefore to be the head of a court favourite or officer among the Romans in Britain; for heads, buſtos, and ſtatues, were ſo common, that every family poſſeſſed ſome hundreds of them both in metal and ſtone.

J. CLERK.

XXXIII.

Mr. MAURICE JOHNSON to Mr. R. GALE.

Spalding,
April 23, 1729.

I hope the Antiquarian Society have determined upon engraving the Bath-head of Apollo*, which I cannot but imagine is part of the very image of that deity, repreſented upon that coin of Conſtantine ſo very frequently found in England, naked, *et radiato capite*, with this inſcription, SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

The Inſcription under the Bath head, engraved by Mr. Vertue, at the expence of the Antiquarian Society.

Caput hoc ex ære inauratum, antiquo opere ſummoque artificio conflatum, urbis inter rudera multis jam ſæculis exciſæ ſepultum, AQUIS SOLIS *in agro Somerſetenſi* XVI *ſub ſolo ped. effoſſum* A. D. CIↃDCCXXVII. *Æternitati conſecravit Soc. Antiquar. Londinenſis.* R. G.

* See Letter XXXII.

XXXIV.

XXXIV.

Mr. BEAUPRE BELL to Dr. Z. GREY.

GOOD SIR, Beaupré-Hall, December 19, 1728.

I intended to have ſent you the old piece of alchimy I mentioned before I went out of town, but did not remember it till it was too late. I have now given Mr. Betſon the writing-maſter directions to ſend it with Biſhop Atterbury's ſpeech* when Lord Harley took the degree of Maſter of Arts; and a letter which gives ſome account of our Univerſity when King William was proclaimed there. When Mr. Hearne's book comes out, I beg the favour of you to pay good Mr. Barker for my copy, and ſubſcribe for the next for me. I will order you your money at Cambridge, or return it myſelf with thanks when I come, as you think beſt. My ſtay in the country will be about a month or five weeks; if you receive the Black book ſoon, I ſhall be glad to run it over while I am here and have leiſure: if you pleaſe to ſend it to Mr. Betſon, oppoſite to Sidney college, he will convey it to me. I beg pardon for all this trouble, and deſire you to believe me, your very obliged humble ſervant, BEAUPRE BELL.

XXXV.

Part of a letter from Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, about Grantham church and Somerby.

Grantham, April 22, 1729.

Occaſionally I collect the remains of Grantham antiquities. I wiſh you could without trouble or charge ſend me what Domeſday-book ſays of it, or of our neighbouring parts; and if you would aſk Mr. Willis what he knows of our patron Saint Wul-

* Printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1737, p. 548.

fran, who, with St. Symphorian and Ebryth martyrs, lie buried in our church, I know he would be pleaſed, finding I take notice of things in his way. When my head is antiquity turned, I am forced to think of thoſe matters near home, becauſe I can never hope for perfecting my Collections of the Druid Antiquities without being at London, by reaſon of innumerable quotations of authors I can come to no where elſe. I am ſadly at a loſs for want of books in our Engliſh or Saxon affairs, for I have no other author of that ſort but your Honor Richmundiæ, or Jo. Sparke's Collection of Peterborough writers.

Yeſterday I went to Somerby, where I had never been before. It is a very pleaſant place upon the edge of our heath; there is an old croſs-legged knight's monument in the chancel, ſaid to be of the family of Somerby, one, I ſuppoſe, that had formerly been a ſanterring.

In the North window of this church is this coat armour. [See plate IV. fig. 14.] Quære, whoſe*? There is an old braſs of the family of the Bawds, who lived long in this town.

I often think with ſome concern on what Seneca ſays, That buſineſs is a great devourer of time; buſineſs ſeems to belong only to thoſe who have no capacity of ſpending their time better. I find it true here, to my great regret; and what is worſe, our pay is ſo very bad, that we conſume our time for nought. I really believe, it is impoſſible for a phyſician here to get above 100l. a year, with his utmoſt diligence, &c. I am, yours,

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

* Q. Either Bawd, or Trekingham?

XXXVI.

Mr. N. Salmon to Mr. Beaupre Bell.

Sir, Stortford, May 17, 1729.

I had the favour of your Remarks from Dr. Grey, and ſhall be glad to enter farther upon the ſubject.

Some of the coins I mentioned from Camden's plates are of Britiſh princes contemporary with Cæſar; and therefore, if his authority be good, theſe could have no impreſſed money, or we muſt imagine they had it almoſt as ſoon as he.

The tenth of the firſt plate is attributed to Comius Attrebatenſis, whom Cæſar ſent hither from Gaul, and I don't find he was a prince in Britain.

The fifteenth is thought to mean Dummacus, a prince of the Andes, mentioned by Cæſar.

The nineteenth is of Caſſibelan, general againſt Cæſar.

Even Cynobeline muſt have been contemporary with Cæſar, or within a very little of being ſo, if he was depoſed by Caſſibelan, and lived in Auguſtus' court. He is reckoned to have governed the Trinobantes in the time of Auguſtus. We have no account of the nation's being enriched under this emperor, that they ſhould have more gold and ſilver than before.

I confeſs it a miſtake, to aſſert none of theſe coins under the denomination of Britiſh were braſs; there were a few ſuch, but not a tenth part.

If Cynobeline carried home the firſt of theſe coins, thoſe princes I mentioned above could have none. It is hard to believe he ſhould take up a faſhion ſo young in the world, or that Auguſtus ſhould countenance it.

If, Sir, you will do me the honour to read over thoſe pamphlets I have publiſhed by the title of a Survey of England, I ſhall be obliged

obliged to you for your obſervations, that I may correct in the future any thing erroneous.

They are in the Univerſity library; I delivered them to Mr. Hadderton, or they are ſold at Mr. Thurlbourn's. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, N. SALMON.

XXXVII.

Mr. BEAUPRE BELL's anſwer to the preceding letter.

WORTHY SIR, Trinity College, May 19, 1729.

I was not a little ſurprized to find that Dr. Grey had ſent you thoſe obſervations which I intended only for his peruſal, and my own information. Your piece, which he was ſo kind to communicate, was ſo ſhort a time in my hands, that I could barely read it once over, and the objections which I made to it were ſuch as offered themſelves without conſulting any one author whatever on the occaſion.

Upon the unexpected receipt of your letter, I run over what few books my own ſtudy affords upon the ſubject; and muſt confeſs that I do not find any reaſon to retract what I have offered as probable, viz. *That the Britons had Impreſs'd Money.* I would not be thought to aſſert, as you ſeem to think I do, that all the coins exhibited in Camden are Britiſh: I own I am apt to believe, that many of them are aſſigned to the Britons with more zeal for the honour of our country than truth. I ſhall inſtance in the three very coins you mention of princes contemporary with Cæſar; which, if really ſo, will deſtroy my ſuppoſition, *that Cunobeline was the firſt Briton who ſtruck a coin in this iſland.*

The tenth of the firſt plate is aſcribed to *Comius* king of Arras, a man of much intereſt and authority in Britain, and therefore ſent

ſent thither by Cæſar to perſuade the inhabitants to come into an alliance with the Romans. This is ſuppoſed to be of *Comius*, from the inſcription COM. but without good reaſon, ſince, as Mr. Walker obſerves, it is on ſome coins wrote COMM. Beſides, ſhould we allow this to be his, no argument can be brought againſt what I have propoſed, unleſs it can be made appear that he was king of ſome part of Britain, which neither Cæſar, nor any other elſe that I know of, ſays.

The ſame anſwer may be given to the fifteenth.

The nineteenth is ſuppoſed to be of Caſſivellaunus; with how little ſhew of reaſon I need not add, ſince the very *letters* of the inſcription, and the *poſition* of them is allowed to be uncertain.

Theſe are the only three coins ſuppoſed to be of Britiſh princes *before Cunobeline*. Two of them are manifeſtly not Britiſh, and it does not appear that the third is of Caſſivellaun.

The argument which you deduce from the improbability of Auguſtus's indulging Cunobeline in ſuch a practice, will be of leſs weight when we remember that Britain was not a province in Auguſtus's time, and that the coining of money was a privilege granted by the emperor [illegible]en to ſome provinces.

To the objection which you renew, that the Britons had no gold or ſilver, I anſwer, that they had none indeed from their own mines (nor *braſs* neither, which in your Diſſertation you aſſert they had), but that it is highly probable that they did import it. The braſs rings or plates made uſe of in exchange, both before and in Cæſar's time, were not the product of this iſland, but imported from other parts. *Utuntur*, ſays Cæſar, *aut ære aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo*; and a line or two after, *Ære utuntur importato*. L. V. c. 10. If they imported *braſs*, as it is plain they did, there is nothing improbable in ſuppoſing that Cunobeline, when he had ſeen the gold and ſilver coins

of

of the Romans, might import both theſe metals for the ſame purpoſe.

The novelty of ſtriking a coin *at Rome* with the emperor's head upon it, might, as I obſerved, be one reaſon among others for Cunobeline's imitation. When you call it *a faſhion young in the world*, your pen ſlipp'd: it is certain that the Greeks placed the heads of their princes on coins, even before the foundation of Rome.

You ſee, Sir, I have made uſe of the liberty you are pleaſed to allow me, in diſſenting freely from your opinion. I wiſh what I have ſaid may furniſh you with any freſh hint, or give you an opportunity of correcting an error in, good Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, BEAUPRE BELL.

Arguments made uſe of by Dr. Salmon, to prove that the coins exhibited in Camden's Britannia are not of our Britiſh kings as is commonly ſuppoſed, but brought over by the Goths, &c.

1. Cæſar affirms, that the money uſed by the Britons conſiſted of iron and braſs rings only, which [illegible]ed according to their weight.
2. The inſcriptions are in Latin letters, whereas the Britons had no letters at all.
3. The names are not according to Britiſh but Roman ſpelling; taking it for granted, that the Welſh language is the ſame with the Britiſh.
4. The Roman Hiſtory does not repreſent Cunobeline any ways more conſiderable than the other Britiſh princes; yet a greater number of coins are attributed to him than to any other Britiſh prince whatever.
5. The coins inſcribed CVNO & CVNOBELINE have many different faces, therefore cannot be ſuppoſed to repreſent one and the ſame perſon.

6. The coins are all of gold and ſilver, which metals the Britons had not; nor are there any of braſs, which metal they had.
7. The reverſes of ſome of theſe coins are after the Greek taſte.

None of theſe arguments ſeem to me concluſive.

1. Cæſar's authority makes neither for nor againſt the queſtion, ſince no coin is pretended to have been ſtruck in this iſland till ſome years after he wrote.

The firſt we meet with is of Cunobeline, who, having himſelf reſided ſome time at Rome, may well be ſuppoſed to have brought home with him ſome of the Roman arts and manners, ſince the Romans themſelves did not diſdain to imitate the inventions of the uncivilized Britons. The Britiſh chariots for example (the ſame probably that is exhibited on the coin that the doctor excepts againſt) were at that time made uſe of at Rome, and among others by a man of no leſs figure than Mæcenas*.

Julius was the firſt Roman that dared place his own head on a coin; nor did he do it till he had got the Dictatorſhip made perpetual: ſo that this cuſtom had not long prevailed at Rome when Cunobeline was there; and it being eſteemed the greateſt mark of ſupreme power, why may we not ſuppoſe our Briton ambitious enough to imitate the emperor in whoſe court he was, in a practice new even at Rome, and entirely unknown in his own country, which would be an aſſertion of his royalty, and carry down his name to poſterity with honour?—A confirmation of this conjecture is the elegance of ſome of his coins, no ways inferior to thoſe of Auguſtus himſelf, and which, by the juſtneſs of the figures, and ſtrength of the relievo, appear manifeſtly to be of Roman workmanſhip, and that too when arts were in their greateſt perfection. This will at once obviate the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th arguments. Nor will the want of gold and ſilver from their

* See Propertius, L. II. El. 1.

own mines be an objection of any force, when we remember that the Britons were now acquainted with thoſe countries that had, and might eaſily procure it, at leaſt enough for coins, by exchange of thoſe pearls which their own ſeas produced.

6. That there are no coins ſuppoſed to be of our Britiſh kings of braſs, I take to be a miſtake.

5. The fifth cannot be anſwered without a ſight of the coins themſelves.

After Cunobeline's time, the Romans and Britons were perpetually at war, till the whole iſland was at length reduced into the form of a province: during all this time the Britons had neither intereſt to procure, or encouragement to tempt over Roman artificers; which ſeems to be the cauſe why the coins of our Britiſh princes after Cunobeline are ſuch rude performances, they being only imitated by the Britons, after what they had ſeen performed for Cunobeline by Roman hands.

BEAUPRE BELL.

I forgot to mention that all the coins which I have ſeen of Cunobeline are exactly of the ſame ſize with the Roman Denarius.

XXXVIII.

Dr. CROMWELL MORTIMER to Dr. WALLER.

SIR, July 28, 1729.

I am almoſt aſhamed to write to you on this ſubject, your curious leaden bone, which has been the wonder of all I have ſhewn it to. I am ſorry you gave yourſelf the trouble of ſending the carrier to me; I ſhall keep it as choice as old gold, and return it again to you whenever you order it; but by ſeveral accidents on other bones which I endeavoured to fill with lead, and hoped ſtill of doing it better every time, I deferred ſhewing yours and my imitations of it to the Royal Society till their laſt meeting, and then Sir Hans Sloane being taken unluckily ill, and I being obliged to be with him, I could not carry it that day, and did not care to truſt it in any body's hands, ſo have not yet ſhewn it them, we having adjourned to October next: ſo I ſhould be glad if you would let me keep it yet ſome time; nay Sir Hans and ſome of our anatomiſts wiſh you would ſend the head to town, and let them cut into the Oſſa Bregmatis, to ſee whether the lead is between the tables of the ſkull, which I think it is. I have been hindered in this affair by removing from Hanover-ſquare to Bloomſbury-ſquare, to be near Sir Hans Sloane, for on Dr. Scheuchzer's death, who lived in the houſe with him, he deſired my coming into his neighbourhood, and ſo I have the pleaſure of being at Sir Hans' at all leiſure hours in the day, continually entertained with new curioſities in his prodigious collection, and having the opportunity of the uſe of his library, as well as his ingenious and learned converſation. I muſt congratulate you and the Univerſity on Dr. Woodward's legacy, and am glad you bought the remainder

of his collection. I hope this may lay the foundation for enquiries into natural knowledge join'd with experiments and obſervations, and that ſuch ſtudies may be more cultivated daily.

We hope from Profeſſor Boerhaave's having retired from the fatigue to reading lectures, that he will have leiſure to communicate to the world many curious things; his Chemiſtry is in the preſs, juſt finiſhed, under his own directions, at Leyden, in Latin and in Engliſh.

I have never heard from Mr. Halfhead. Pray my ſervice to all friends, and believe me to be your obliged humble ſervant,

CROM. MORTIMER.

A very ancient calendar, which together with the curioſities of the bones mentioned in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 30. were given to the library of St. John's college in Cambridge, by EDMUND WALLER, M. D. and Senior Fellow of the ſaid college, 1745.

Ancient Funeral Monuments in Britain, and the Iſles adjacent, by Weever. Fol. Lond. 1631.

Chap. 6. p. 30. Of the care and coſt anciently uſed in the preſerving whole and entire the bodies of the dead.

" In the North iſle of the pariſh church of Newport-Pagnell in Buckinghamſhire, in the year 1619, was found the body of a man whole and perfect, laid down, or rather leaning down North and South: all the concavous parts of his body, and the hollowneſs of every bone, as well ribbs as other, were filled up with ſolid lead. The ſkull with the lead in it doth weigh thirty pounds and ſix ounces; which, with the neck-bone, and ſome other bones (in like manner full of lead), are reſerved, and kept in a little cheſt in the ſaid church, near to the place where the

corps

corps were found, there to be ſhewn to ſtrangers as reliques of admiration. The reſt of all the parts of his body are taken away by gentlemen near livers, or ſuch as take delight in antiquities. This I ſaw."

This Mr. Weever, a perſon of veracity, aſſerts he ſaw.

The ſkull is now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Waller at Cambridge, to whom likewiſe belongs the upper part of the *os humeri* here ſhewn, which are all the remains I can learn are in being of this ſurprizing curioſity. The account Dr. Waller gives me of theſe things coming into his hands, with an undoubted teſtimony that this before you is the ſame as Weever ſaw, is in theſe words, which are in a letter dated Sept. 10, 1728, which he did me the honour to write, and with it ſent me this *os humeri*, in order to ſatisfy the curious here in town, by ocular demonſtration of what otherwiſe would ſeem incredible and impoſſible.

As to the curioſity of the bone (ſays the Doctor), I can give no farther or better account of it than you will find in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 30, to which I refer you, or any curious inquirer; and I can affirm this (bone) I have ſent you to be the ſame, knowing from a child all the hands it has paſſed through, and do remember an ancient relation of mine, who was a young ſchool-boy, when they were digged up. An apothecary of the ſaid town, who firſt took them out of church to ſecure them from being all taken away, had the greateſt part of the ſkull in his cuſtody, and in my remembrance diſpoſed of many of the ſmall bones; and ſome of the larger were ſold to a plumber, who only preſerved what I have, and of whom I purchaſed them. I ſhall be glad to hear a reaſonable ſolution of the matter.

This bone has retained its natural ſhape, having all the protuberances and furrows for the inſertions of the muſcles, and the cartilage pretty entire on the head of the bone, which if cut through diſcovers the bony partitions of the .....

ſubſtances

ſubſtances the . . . . . is; ſo that the lead does not cut like one ſolid piece of fluxed metal, but ſeems to have filled each cell ſeparately, and thus all the ſpongy cellular part of the bone is filled, but as the bone becomes more ſolid, and towards the middle as it is compact, the lead has not penetrated, having only filled the cavity where the marrow was lodged, as appears from the ſubſtance of the bone being broke away about the middle, between the ſhoulder and the elbow, and the metal not being bigger than that cavity uſually is, and growing gradually bigger towards the . . . . . where the bone being porous it received the lead, and could not be ſhivered by a hammer, as what was not ſtrengthened by the metal could, tho' it might be bruiſed, as is here to be ſeen. The greateſt difficulty is to conjecture how the lead could be ſo intimately carried into the minuteſt receſſes of the bone. Some have imagined, that the body might have laid for ſeveral ages in a bed or vein of lead ore, and that ſo the particles of the lead might inſinuate themſelves into the hollow cells of the bones, and ſo in time become ſolid and fixt there, as the ſtony ones do into ſhells and vegetables, but this could never be the caſe here, for there never were known any lead mines near the church where this body lay; beſides, this lead is ductile, and in all aſpects like the common ſort that hath been fluxed from the ore, whereas this metal is never or ſeldom found ductile, till it hath undergone a melting.

Others ſuppoſe the corps muſt have been buried in a leaden coffen, and that the light'ning may have melted the lead, and made it penetrate the bones: but this ſcarce ſeems likely, when the corps was covered with earth, and was buried within the church, and not in the church-yard, where it would have been more expoſed; but allowing this to be the cauſe, ſurely lumps of melted lead would have been found near the corps, and even

ſome part of it encompaſſed by the metal adhering to the outſide of the bones, which would have been ſo remarkable a circumſtance that Weever muſt have heard of it, and taken notice of it: neither do I conceive how lead in a ſtate of fuſion from light'ning could remain in the cavities of the body, for the cavity of the ſkull is ſtill full of lead, and none ſeems to have run out by the great hole thro' which the Medulla Spinalis paſſes, but ſeems to have been filled when the ſkull ſtood on the vertex; and how could hot lead remain in the cavities of the thorax, and abdomen, as Mr. Weever ſays it was found, but muſt burſt them and run out again? or, if you ſuppoſe this to have happened when the integuments and fleſh were perfectly dry, then they would not have had ſtrength enough to ſupport the weight of it, but would have mouldered and fallen to pieces: indeed the thorax and abdomen being filled is what ſtumbles me moſtly, for how could the ribs and vertebræ be filled, when the membranes and muſcles were adhering to them? I ſhould rather believe, that upon ſeeing the ſkull full, Mr. Weever might more eaſily give credit to the perſons who ſhewed him this curioſity, and who perhaps, to magnify the matter, might ſay all the cavities were filled full; for it is certain, Mr. Weever did not ſee the body entire, he having only ſeen the ſkull with the neck bones, and ſome few others.

In my own opinion, I imagine the bones were firſt ſeparated and cleaned of all muſcles, membranes, &c. then carefully dryed, ſo that no moiſture or oil remained; then they muſt have been kept immerſed in lead oar, or liquefyed by ſome cold menſtruum, which could carry the particles of lead along with it into the utmoſt receſſes of the bones, in the ſame manner as water would ſalt into a ſpong, the ſolution muſt have been inſpiſſated, or perhaps the menſtruum if volatile fors't of by gentle heat, and ſo the lead left, and this reiterated till all the pores were filled,

for

for the very ribbs and vertebræ which have no cavities like the humerus and other ſuch bones, were perfectly full, as is the ſubſtance of the ſkull between the tables, and that no great heat has been uſed appears from the remains of the cartilage upon the head of the humerus, which as well as the ſkull looks outwardly like common bones, which have been a long time buried. What ſuch menſtruums are, and how made, I confeſs I know not, and ſo ſhall leave the imitation of this wonder (if I may ſo call a thing that many learned men have declared they can't dream how it can be performed), I ſhall leave it, I ſay, to the diſquiſition of perſons better ſkill'd in Chymiſtry than I am. I ſhall only add an eaſy experiment I have made myſelf, but which fell far ſhort of the original bone. I took the upper part of the humerus, covered it with a ſtrong lute, and let it dry in the ſhade for three months, then I placed it in a wind furnace, ſurrounded it with charcoal, and laid ſome other pieces of bones among the coals; then lighted them, and at laſt made as ſtrong a fire as the furnace would make, which was built for melting gold and braſs: when I ſaw the bones in the fire were burnt white and almoſt mouldering, I poured melted lead into the hole where the marrow is contained, of the os humeri, that was covered with the lute, and ſo filled it full of lead, then I let the furnace and all cool together, and breaking off the lute found the bone very black in ſome parts, the cartilage deſtroyed, but the cells pretty well filled with lead: but that ribbs or ſuch bones could be ſo filled I do not believe."

Tranſcribed literally with the inaccuracies and omiſſions from the copy, conſiſting of eight pages in ſmall quarto, kept along with the bone, Auguſt 29, 1758, by George Aſhby, Fellow of St. John's college.

This winter, 1761-2, the ſkull has been ſawn thro' tranſverſely, I don't know with what view or by whoſe orders. Feb. 1762.

G. A.

Barrow,

Who the writer of the preceding letter is, to whom Dr. Waller ſent the ſmall bone, &c. doth not appear. I can anſwer for the exactneſs of the tranſcript, which is the more material, as I ſaw at Cambridge laſt week, in company with Meſſieurs Gough and J. C. Brooke, that the original was torn all to pieces, and very little of it left. I very well remember the original ſmall bone, but that hath been miſſing theſe ſeveral years. The bone mentioned to have been done in imitation ſtill remains, but is very little like the original, being honey-combed, and having the appearance of a burnt bone in its ſhining black colour; and that the lead and bone are not ſo intimately united as to form one body, which is true in the original, in which one plainly ſees the colour, &c. of the bone and lead; juſt as in the beſt ſpecimens of petrified wood, ſhell, or bone, one diſtinguiſhes the appearances of the wood, &c. and ſtone, tho' ſo intimately united and blended. How any one could think that lightening, &c. could occaſion the bones of an whole ſkeleton to be thus leaded, without a ſingle knob of lead any where to be ſeen (if we may judge of the whole from the ſkull and one ſmall bone) is more than I can comprehend: I believe no petrifactions are ſo exquiſitely and exactly executed. Corpſes do not uſually lye N. and S. See Bourne and Brand's Popular Antiquities. The expreſſion of the bones being filled with ſolid lead may miſlead, for the lead is not confined to the tubular cavities, but incorporated with the moſt ſolid bones, as the ſcull, nor doth the cavity of it ſeem filled with ſolid or pure lead, but as if intimately mixed with the brains or ſome other ſubſtance: the colour not being that of lead, but rather a reddiſh brown.

The preceding account ſeems to have been read before ſome Society, probably the Royal. Weever ſeems to deſcribe it, as if had been a ſolid leaden ſtatue, including an human ſkele-

ton, and of that ſhape: whereas there is little reaſon to doubt, but that it had the appearance to ſuperficial obſervers of a leaden ſkeleton. The writing from which this was taken ſeems to have been copied by ſome illiterate perſon, who left blanks for the terms of ſcience.

Barrow, Suffolk,
May 15, 1777.

XXXIX.

Dr. HUNTER* to Dr. GREY.

GOOD SIR,

Durham,
April 16, 1730.

Your excellent examination of Dan. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans has fully engaged me to contribute my beſt endeavours to ſtifle that calumny caſt upon our admirable conſtitution, by clearing up two particulars in Neal's Short Account of our Durham Saint, I mean Peter Smart: the firſt in ſaying he was impriſoned four months by the High Commiſſion at York, before articles were exhibited againſt him†, and five more before a proctor was allowed him, as in a ſecond edition of Neal. The Regiſter of the Commiſſion which ſat at Durham all king Charles's reign to 1640, being in my cuſtody, I hope by the extracts of the proceedings to ſpecify the day Smart took the oath of Commiſſioner, and the days too he appeared therein; and after that, to ſhew the ſingular candor of the court in permitting him to live free and at liberty; they only taking his recognizance to appear upon three or four days warning left at his prebendal houſe.

Secondly, to remove his invidious inſinuation, ſhall from his own letters in my cuſtody ſhew him brought to light to proſe-

* A phyſician of eminence at Durham; of whom a particular account is given in Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 330.

† Smart was impriſoned July 17, 1628, and articles were exhibited againſt him in the High Commiſſion at Durham, Nov. 3, 1628. See Dr. Hunter's Illuſtration, p. 55. A proctor was granted him, Dec. 11. Grey's MS. note in his copy of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, II. 209.

cute the learned Dr. Cosin in Parliament, and that he was alive in September and October 1648.

Such forgery as appears in this case very well deserves to be detected.

As we have a press in Durham, as soon as paper proper can be got, I fancy to print it here more convenient than to have it done at London*.

CHRISTOPHER HUNTER.

XL.

Letter from Mr. SNELL, with an account of several Roman Denarii, found in a pot, near *March*, in the Isle of Ely.

SIR, January 16, 1730-1.

The occasion of this is one received from Dr. Knight, dated the 11th inst. He lies out of our post-road, so that I could not return my answer to him before he sets out for London. He tells me you are so curious as to enquire about the Roman money found lately here in my parish: it was, I believe, when together in the urn it was found in, a very valuable collection of the Denarii Romani†. I have endeavoured to collect the inscriptions of all I could borrow from my neighbours, and have perused above 100 of them, besides my own; and, if I may credit the authors, I reckon there may be about 60 more sent to several places out of the parish. One Mr. Collier‡ of London, who lately purchased a good estate here, has, I am told, received near twenty of them as a present. I shall be obliged to him, or any

* It was printed by J. Ross at Durham, 1736, 8vo. under the title of "An Illustration of Mr. D. Neal's History of the Puritans, in the article of Peter Smart, A. M. from original papers, with remarks."

† They were all of the emperors, from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, both inclusive.

‡ Mr. Collier had but six, and those I saw. R. G.

other gentleman, who will pleaſe to communicate to me the inſcriptions I have not ſeen, and I promiſe in return to ſend him twice as many of thoſe I have taken. I cannot learn the truth, and perhaps it may be impoſſible to come at it, how many there were in the pot. They have told ſo many lies to me, that I cannot believe any thing they ſay. I bought a little piece of braſs, which they told me was the only one of that ſort among them, but I am now perſuaded it was a ſtratagem to help a poor woman to more for it than it was worth. It is, as I read it, though much defaced, a MARIVS of a far different date from any of the others which I have ſeen. Of all the collection, which I have peruſed with my beſt eyes, I do not find any two of them alike; and, I am perſuaded, if there had been a thouſand of them, there would have been ſome very different. This is a problem, therefore I deſire the opinion of your ingenious Society to ſolve it; for indeed to me it ſeems ſurprizing. I encloſed two of the moſt curious ones in my eye, in a letter to a relation of mine in London. I have ſince ſome ſuſpicion, becauſe I have heard nothing of them, that they may be ſtolen; but I know, if ſo, I ſhall find out the thief, for I dare ſay there are not two others in England every way like them; the inſcriptions were theſe, viz.

I. ..... AVG.
IIIVIR R. P. C. tria Signa Rom. in medio Aquila.
LEG. VIII.

2. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. F. Hadriani Caput.
FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna dextram porrigens Imperatori.

I have thirteen, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of Triumvirati, a word perhaps of my own coining, but I do not know any other to call them by. I ſhall ſeal this with the ſtamp of Pyra Romana, which in my judgement does more lively repreſent that bonefire, than the moſt elegant deſcription of a fine author I have in a whole page of Greek.

There

There were three urns of burnt bones near the pot of money: I have two of them, and ſome potſherds of another with the contents.

Sir, you will excuſe me, but I am ſorry your Iter Britann. Antonini takes no notice* of Marciæ Vadum, in Engliſh Marchford, and this town, I find in old writings I have by me, was ſo called three or four hundred years ago.

If your friend Dr. Stukeley would do me the favour of a viſit, I could ſhew him ſome antiquities here which he never dreamed on. I am, tho' unknown, with all reſpect, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, VYNER SNELL.

XLI.

Capt. POWNALL's account of ſome ancient Sepulchres found near Lincoln, June, 1731.

SIR,

On Friday the 14th of May, ſome labourers digging for ſtone at a quarry, in a field about half a mile Eaſt from our cathedral, diſcovered an ancient Sepulchre: what firſt appeared, were two ſtones, about a foot and a half or two feet beneath the ſurface of the earth, laid one at the end of the other, about four feet broad and five long a piece. Theſe two covered the Sepulchre, which was made of four ſtones ſet edge-ways; the length of the two ſide-ſtones being nine feet two inches, the depth three feet one inch, the width of the end ſtones the ſame. Theſe ſtones are rough, as if they had been raiſed out of ſome neighbouring quarries, and are placed together in the earth without any mortar, the ends of the tomb pointing N. and by W. and S. and by E. as

* How could it take notice of this place, known then for nothing, nor does Antoninus come near it? R. G.

near

near as I can gueſs. In the North end of it lay a ſcull of a common ſize, but extraordinary thickneſs, the teeth all gone, ſome pieces of the thigh-bones, the reſt all conſumed: there was a hole in the back ſide of the ſcull, but ſeemed to be broken by workmen's throwing it about. There lay ſcattered in the Sepulchre many iron nails, or ſpikes, quite rotten with ruſt; ſome I meaſured full ſix inches long, and as thick as my little finger; at the end they are broken, which argues them to have been much longer than they are now, and the corpſe to have been caſed in ſome ſort of a cheſt of extraordinary ſtrength and thickneſs, of which, however, there were no remains, but ſome ſmall matter ſticking to the heads of the nails. About the middle of the Sepulchre, but towards the Weſt ſide of it, lay an urn, amongſt the nails and mould earth, of a fine red clay, broken to pieces, without any inſcription or emboſſement, ſave a little ſort of a ſcroll that run round it. I meaſured it juſt five inches deep; it might have held about a quart.

Near a yard South from this Sepulchre, at the feet, and about the ſame depth under the ſurface, lay an heap of aſhes, black, and of a ſtrong ſmell.

The next day they found another Sepulchre of the ſame form, and pointing to the ſame quarters of the Heavens, but the cover of one ſtone entire, and the inſide of the Eaſt ſide ſtone hewn ſmooth; it was not ſo long as the other, nor any thing found in it but a piece of ſcull, and ſome bits of bones.

Abundance of bones are dug up in ſeveral parts of the hill, that ſeemingly have been thrown in confuſedly, as if it had been in the field of battle, and in this quarry was found the Braſs Armilla, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, Itinerarium Curioſum, p. 86.

XLII.

Dr. S. KNIGHT to Dr. Z. GREY.

DEAR SIR, Bluntſham near St. Ives, March 24, 1733.

I have read over Mr. Neal's Review of the Anſwer to his firſt volume, which appears more plauſible than I expected from him, and, may I add, is without that rancour which he ſeemed to ſhew in the work itſelf; I therefore do not wonder at its being acceptable to moſt readers, though I think it is very eaſy to diſcover his trippings, and if I had your anſwer I could eaſily point them out: however, I cannot but be of Mr. N.'s opinion as to our Articles. The compilers of them were certainly Calviniſts, and the ſeeming latitude in ſome of them is more owing to chance, rather than any deſign in them to favour thoſe of a contrary opinion; till about the time of Archbiſhop Laud the clergy were univerſally ſo. I had once occaſion to conſult all our authors of any eminence within a large ſpace of time till about 1620, and did not meet but with very few that had not been thoroughly tinged with very narrow notions relating to predeſtination, free-will, &c. I find amongſt the Anabaptiſts, for a long ſeries, there were ſome who oppoſed Calviniſtical doctrines beyond any other ſect whatever, and they ſtill continue ſo to do. The late ingenious Dr. Gale was paſtor of a congregation in London, where they have always been great ſticklers for the Remonſtrant principles; as far as I have obſerved, the Preſbyterians are pretty lax as to the Quinquarticular points, but the Independents otherwiſe; nay, Neal himſelf is not reckoned a Calviniſt, at leaſt not a ſtrict one, by his own people; but, however, what he advances upon this head is plauſible, and to his purpoſe. As to the ſtrict opinion of the three orders, I believe many of the Reformers amongſt ourſelves did (as Mr. N. obſerves), ſpeak very doubtfully of them, and ſeem to confound the two firſt of *Biſhop* and

Preſbyter

Preſbyter together: ſome of his quotations ſeem to favour much this opinion. Till Laud's time we have little of the *Jus Divinum*. Biſhop Stillingfleet's *Irenicum* carries this argument very far, and looks upon the particular forms of church government not to be fixed in ſcripture, but left *ad libitum*, and to be determined by the wiſdom of the church, as ſhould be found moſt ſuitable to the circumſtances of it; he retracted this opinion afterwards, but never anſwered thoroughly his own arguments. I only mention this to ſhew, that the current opinion of the century after the Reformation was pretty uniform as to the point of epiſcopacy; but; ſince, there have been better arguments produced than were before thought of. I made a viſit to old father Strype, when in town laſt; he is turned of ninety, yet very briſk, and with only a decay of ſight and memory; he would fain have induced me to undertake Archbiſhop Bancroft's life*, but I have no ſtomach to it, having no great opinion of him on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy againſt the Puritans than any of his predeceſſors. Mr. Strype told me that he had great materials towards the life of the old Lord Burghley and Mr. Fox the martyrologiſt, which he wiſhed he could have finiſhed, but moſt of his papers are in characters; his grandſon is learning to decypher them. I ſhall tire you with my ſcribble, ſo ſhall only add, that if the court be any where but at Richmond I ſhall have the pleaſure of meeting you the 15th of June. There are three Sundays in the part aſſigned me and my colleague; I ſuppoſe we muſt take care of them; the fifth Sunday was uſed to be ſupplied by one who was no chaplain, but now I ſuppoſe it is otherwiſe. I am, with humble ſervice to your lady, dear Sir, your obedient ſervant,

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

I ſuppoſe the chaplains did not go in the proceſſion at the wedding.

* Dr. Knight drew up a Life of Biſhop Patrick, which he lent Mr. Whiſton in 1734. See Whiſton's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 2. They are ſtill exiſting, we are informed, in the hands of his ſon.

XLIII.

Letter from BEAUPRE BELL, Esq. to Mr. GALE, with an ancient Painting of Chaucer, and concerning some Antiquities found in the Fens in Cambridgeshire, and a Medal of Carausius.

SIR,

Beaupré-hall, Norfolk,
Jan. 14, 1733-4.

What little collection of Antiquities I have lye in my chambers at Cambridge, and I will write to a friend there to search out a medal of Carausius*, which is extremely at your service, and wish you had pleased to mention some more, that the request might have been of some bulk, as there will be danger of losing so small a piece in the carriage. I beg leave to send with it a carton of Chaucer, pasted on a pannel of wainscot, of some antiquity, and pretty well preserved. I had once a design of publishing that author, and collecting what memoirs I could; but have laid it aside, and shall be glad to assist any gentleman with the collections of what manuscripts I have made.

There is no doubt, as you observe, that the Romans inhabited the fenny parts of Cambridgeshire very early; the stupendous banks still remaining shew them to have first undertaken the draining, and their coins frequently found in the Great Level tell us, they remained here at least till Gratian's time; for, besides these found at March†, multitudes have been dug up in other places not far distant, as at Elme, part of which fell into my hands, of which I enclose a catalogue‡: and at Welney, whence I had most of my Carausius's, particularly that which you are so kind as to accept. Many other monuments also of them have been

* The same as expressed in Haym's Tesoro Britan. Plate XXVII. 6. and p. 286.

† Of which see before, p. 163.

‡ Nothing curious among them. They were of Gallienus Salonina, Victorinus sen. Claudius Gothicus. Tetricus sen. and jun. all of the third brass; Diocletian, Constantinus M. of the second brass; Valentinian and Gratian of the third brass.

diſcovered, as an altar at Elme 21 inches high, but no ways remarkable, and the pipes of aquæducts at Wiſbich and Walpole.

The urns which contained the coins at Welney lay within reach of the plow-ſhare, and demonſtrate that the ſurface of the country in thoſe parts, which have not been ſubject to overflowing, remains in the ſame ſtate it was 1500 years ago, and conſequently that the turf or moor does not vegetate.

The Roman remains all round us induce me to think, that this town of Well is of Roman original alſo, which I conjecture from the name, having, I confeſs, met with nothing here that ſeems to have belonged to that people, unleſs the inſtrument in plate IV. fig. 18. It is of braſs, and the part A paſſes through B, and is faſtened with a nutt, but of what uſe it has been I cannot conjecture.

Mentioning this town, you may not be diſpleaſed to ſee a ſhort account of it, which I have juſt drawn up for Mr. Blomefield, who is writing a Hiſtory of Norfolk, which when you have done with pray ſeal, and ſend to the poſt. I am much better furniſhed with materials for Cambridgeſhire; and if there is any town in that county, or the Iſle of Ely, that you would gladly ſee ſome notices of, I believe I can furniſh you, and am, yours,

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

P. S. You may not perhaps have ſeen Mr. Blomefield's Propoſals, therefore incloſe them, and deſire to receive them at leiſure by the poſt: he is a laborious man, and among other aſſiſtance has the uſe of Mr. P. Le Neve's papers, who ſpent many years in collecting materials for a Hiſtory of Norfolk.

XLIV.

CHARLES GRAY, Esq. (late member for Colchester) to Dr. Z. GREY.

DEAR SIR, Colchester, January 29, 1735.

I wish it was in my power to convince you (in a better manner than by the small present that now waits upon you) how truly sensible I am of the honour you did me at Cambridge. This little deed, I must own, I have long looked upon as a curiosity, as well for the particularity of its contents, as for its fairness and antiquity. I have not yet met with any circumstances whereby to determine the exact age of it; but, by the character, I take it to be about the time of Richard the First. The lands might probably lie in Essex, as the deed was found among the writings of the Essex estates of the De Veres earls of Oxford. The name of the principal party being exactly the same as yours, and the arms of the family so fair upon the seal, I imagined it to be as valuable to you as to any body, and therefore it is now very much at your service. The christian name of .... de Vilicis, and the surname of William ...., the next witness but one to him, I am not antiquarian enough to make out; but beg the favour of you to tell them me, that I may insert them in the copy of the deed which is by me. The MSS. now before you are of a much nobler kind, as being of more general use; and it is great pity but that, while they are in so able hands, such of them should be methodized and transcribed as might serve for a Supplement to Rymer's Fœdera, and for the Illustration of our English History.

The private history of families relating to their pedigree and descent, I think (with you), has also its uses; especially in the discovery of inheritances, that might otherwise be lost. The vanity attending it is indeed very often ridiculous enough; but

when a man has the good ſenſe not to value himſelf upon it, and the good luck to be valued for it by others, there is then no harm in it that way.

Rapin has mentioned ſomewhere, that thoſe of our name came from Gray, a town in the Franche Comté, and had probably honours and lands given them by the Conqueror, or his immediate ſucceſſors, among other Normans and Frenchmen, who made the poſſeſſions of the former inhabitants their prey. It is a wonder people ſhould plume themſelves on their deſcent from theſe ſoldiers of fortune, whoſe poſſeſſions at home cannot be ſuppoſed conſiderable, and whoſe firſt acquiſitions here were little better than plunder.

It is certain, however, that ſeveral noble families of our name appeared very early, and that they have continued pretty prolific, there being great numbers of them all over the kingdom, both in high and low life. Hitherto I have been negligent enough in my enquiries about theſe matters, and have not examined whether my own deſcent be from thoſe heroes De Gray in France, or any humbler ſtrain. I only know, that my great-grandfather lived at or near Wellingborough in Northamptonſhire, and had ſeveral ſons: the eldeſt of them (from whom I am deſcended) married a daughter of Sir E. Peyton's brother of Warwickſhire, by which alliance I am now become the neareſt related to that good family. Any thing farther of my Wellingborough friends I have not heard, but poſſibly among your own family or ſome of your nameſakes you may have found ſome notices of them; and if it ſhould ſo happen that they ſhould ſhew me a relation of the worthy gentleman to whom I am writing, I am ſure that would give me a ſenſible pleaſure: but whether that be ſo or not, I ſhall always be, with great affection and reſpect, dear Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES GRAY.

Be ſo good to preſent my humble ſervices to Mr. Baker, and the reſt of our friends.

XLV.

XLV.

Letter from Mr. THOMAS BLACKWELL*, Greek Profeſſor at Aberdeen, to Mr. R. GALE, with Remarks upon Cambridge, Dr. Bentley, &c.

SIR, Grantham, October 2, 1735.

I had certainly writ to you from Cambridge, which I left only laſt Tueſday, but being reſolved to pay a viſit to your ſon and Dr. Stukeley at Stanford, I delayed that pleaſure till now; when I called at Peterſhill, I had the mortification to find they were gone ſomewhere near by into the country. You will now allow me to diſcharge a little of a very full heart, and make this tell you, that a train of favours beſtowed in the moſt obliging manner, have impreſſed me with the trueſt gratitude to you, and that an opportunity to ſhew it would be amongſt the greateſt pleaſures of my life. The effects of your friendſhip attended me very ſenſibly at Cambridge, which, without your letter, would have proved as inſipid a place, as Dr. Middleton made it entertaining. He kept my friend, a Profeſſor of Glaſgow, and myſelf, to dine with him and ſup, in that eaſy familiar manner as ſhewed our welcome, and treated us with all the humanity which a polite ingenious man could do to thoſe recommended by you. He conducted us every where himſelf, made us look over all his curioſities, contrived every thing for our convenience, and ſent us away with a great opinion of his worth and underſtanding. I can write nothing new to one ſo well acquainted with theſe parts as you muſt certainly be; but as the obſervations of a novice ſerve to divert perſons of more experience, I will ſend you a few of mine upon Cambridgeſhire.

* The celebrated author of the "Life of Homer, 1735," 8vo. "Letters on Mythology, 1748," 8vo. and "Court of Auguſtus, 1753," 3 vol. 4to. and of a comment on a Greek inſcription, Archæol. I. 333.

The

The firſt thing that ſtruck me was, to find a country, not over ſtocked with fuel, ſo bare and ill-planted; then cultivated grounds lying at ſo great a diſtance from any human habitation, that it muſt be a great part of the fatigue to bring cattle and inſtruments to labour them.

The town of Cambridge looks but mean, the little trade it might drive, being, I ſuppoſe, hampered with licences to be bought of the Univerſity. The buildings of the colleges are very fine, and have been coſtly. The Senate-houſe, both within and without, is one of the nobleſt rooms I ever ſaw. The King's-chapel is amazing, not ſo much for the greatneſs of the work (though truly great), as for a lightneſs and elegance beyond any Gothic ſtructure in my knowledge. One ſhould think the carving was but newly done, it looks ſo freſh; and if it was not for the moſt impertinent muſic-gallery which cuts it in two, and deſtroys the unity of the deſign, it might perhaps have as magnificent an aſpect as any old building in Europe. But, after all, what pleaſed me moſt at Cambridge of this kind was, the ſuite of colleges, King's, St. John's, Trinity, and Clare-hall, which ſtand upon the river, and form a kind of a façade of a moſt ſumptuous appearance, and, with their gardens, and walks, and bridges, mix the rural beauty with the grandeur and ſtatelineſs of a town. Had this façade been uniform, and the ground on both ſides the river been truly laid out, it might have been one of the fineſt things to be ſeen in any country; but this would require a harmony in the black-gowns not very common. The more I ſee of the Univerſity conſtitution, with its objects, I am the more perſuaded of the hazard of their colleges degenerating into convents, and of the neceſſity of a lay government, and the gymnaſtic exerciſes, to anſwer the good ends of bringing learned men into a college. It is certain, real learning has received the greateſt advantages from

from independent gentlemen in free countries. Trinity college library is a noble apartment, and richly furniſhed: that part of the public library given by the late king is a preſent worthy of a great prince. The keepers ſhewed me a MS. of an anonymous Greek Lexicon, but know nothing of Photius: the longer I think of yours, I am the more convinced of its being a valuable book.

Dr. Mead having been ſo good as to write to his friend Dr. Bentley, that I intended to viſit Cambridge, the old gentleman, who never ſtirs abroad, ſent for us, and did us, I am told, unuſual honours. We ſpent ſome hours with him, had a deal of converſation about himſelf, and ſome about Manilius and Homer. He ſpoke very freely; ſo I found his emendations of the latter ſolely to relate the quantity of the verſe, and ſupplying the lines, where the Cæſura cuts off a vowel, which the ancient critics called Μειυρὸν or Λαϛαρὸν, as it was in the end or middle of the verſe. This he does by inſerting, or, as he ſays, by reſtoring the Eolic Digamma F, which ſerves as a double conſonant, and which he pronounces like our W*; thus, ἀυτὲς δὲ ἐλώρια τεύχε κυνέσσιν, he reads, ἀυτὲς δὲ Fελώρια τεύχε κυνέσσιν, and pronounces *autous de Wheloria*, &c. So οἶνος, Fοῖνος, *Woinos*, Wine,—ἶς, Fίς, *Wis*, which has likewiſe the ſound of the Latin *Vis*; ſo they ſaid, according to him, *Wirgilius*, *Warro*, *Owidius*, *Wah!* Yet, if you pleaſe to look into the firſt or ſecond Book of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus's Antiquities, you will find the Digamma explained by a Φ in Greek, and a V in Latin, and the other Greeks ſaid indifferently Βίργιλιος and Οὐίργιλιος, Βαῤῥὼν and Οὐαῤῥὼν. But the Doctor ſays, he, and Ariſtarchus, and Demetrius were all dunces, who knew nothing of the Digamma, which he himſelf reſtored the uſe of, after it had been loſt 2000 years. If this grammatical chat proves any diverſion to you at an unemployed hour, I ſhall

* "The firſt 106 lines of the firſt Book of the Iliad, nearly as written in Homer's Time and "Country," were publiſhed by Dr. Salter in 1776, 8vo.

think

think my pains happily beſtowed in writing it, and in any caſe be pleaſed to accept of it as a ſmall token of my attachment and regard, who am, Sir, your moſt obliged and faithful humble ſervant, T. BLACKWELL.

XLVI.

BEAUPRE BELL, Eſq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Beaupré-hall, March 3, 1736.

Having given the newſman directions not to bring me any parcel while there was danger from the wet weather, did not receive Seguin till Sunday laſt, and take the firſt return of the poſt both to acknowledge that favour, and the pleaſure you gave me in perufing the ſheets of your *Palæographia Sacra*. I am not much acquainted with theſe abſtruſe parts of learning; the ſtudy of the ſcriptures appears to me more difficult than any other, and the applications of prophane authors in the manner you have begun is by no means the eaſieſt part of it. You know no doubt that Bochart, L. 1. c. 18. has ſome thoughts on the ſame ſubject with yours, and that Deſprez, who publiſhed Horace in uſum Delph. in his comment on the ode you have undertaken, applies the ſtories of Bacchus to the true hiſtory of Moſes and Noah, which Dr. Stillingfleet alſo does in his Origines Sacræ. There are two literal errata of your MS. יה וה זמי in the ſecond note for יהוה רמי and in the Ode, l. 18. *ſeperatis* for *ſeparatis*, which I would not mention, but that, unleſs you overlooked the preſs yourſelf, they may eaſily eſcape the corrector. The Rabbinical commentators, who aſcribed the overthrow of Moſes in the Red Sea, &c. to the angel of the covenant, are ſufficient for you to attribute thoſe miracles

to the Redeemer of the world; but though I know you have authority (Barrow, v. II. Serm. 22.) perhaps a note would not be amiſs, to ſay why you addreſſed the hymn to him under the name JEHOVAH, which is more uſually and indeed emphatically applied to God the Father, as the word itſelf imports by the eternity expreſſed in it. I believe alſo your own opinion would be well received concerning the Song of Moſes, Exod. xv. with regard to the metre: I read it ſome years ago, but could not diſcover either quantity or meaſure, and at that time was pretty converſant with the Hebrew tongue, though at preſent am very deficient in it; wherefore *Cynthius aurem vellit*. Part of the names of Bacchus are preſerved in the following fragment, the verſion at leaſt of which is attributed to Auſonius:

Αἰγυπτὸς μεν Οσιρις εσω, Μυςων δε Φαναξις,
Βακχος ενι ξωοισεν, ενι φθιμενοις Αϊδωνευς,
Πυροξενης διχερως τιτανολεξης Διονυσσος.

Myobarbum Liberi patris, ſigno marmoreo in villa noſtra omnium Deorum argumenta habentis.

Ogygia me Bacchum vocat,
Oſirin Ægyptus putat,
Myſtæ Pharnacen nominant
Dionyſon Indi exiſtimant,
Romana ſacra Liberum,
Arabica gens Adoneum,
Lucaniacus Panthecum.

Adonis is manifeſtly אדנ and Iö probably יה.

I ſhall expect the printed copy with impatience; and as you have marked this N° I, I hope it will be followed with ſome other diſſertations. I remember your mention of me on the ancient coin of Claudius, and think I have one on the ſubject. Pray favour me with a flight ſketch of the figures, that if mine proves

to be the medal I take it to be, I may enumerate it. Believe me, dear Sir, your much obliged humble ſervant,

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

May not the vine uſed in ſacrifices have ſome myſtical relation to *the royal pontif, deſtined ſacrifice*, and the goat be taken from the ſcape goats?

XLVII.

BEAUPRE BELL, Eſq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Beaupré Hall, October 16, 1736.

I ſent you ſome time ago the volume of Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca which has his Diſſertation on the Croſs ſaid to have appeared to Conſtantine; which, being a library-book, and called for, I requeſt you to return as ſoon as you can ſpare it.

You receive with this the paſte I promiſed of Hercules combating the lion, or Sampſon; with ſome copies from gems relating to Bacchus and Hercules; alſo a few from Greek, and one Samaritan coin. If theſe are agreeable, you may command ſome others, which I have not at preſent leiſure to caſt.

A friend of mine has a Tetradrachm with Bacchus as in Dr. Kennedy's; on the reverſe ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, in the Exergue ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. If it will be of any ſervice, believe I can procure a copy.

When I came to examine my own coins, I found I neither had myſelf nor had ſent one of Allectus to Dr. K. inſcribed P. F. I. AVG. as on that I deſired you to accept; wherefore told the Doctor I believed you would readily part with it to him: but he ſtands upon the punctilio of not having an obligation to two

perſons

persons for the same piece, and seems notwithstanding to be desirous of it. If you are willing to let him have it, he shall not be obliged to both, and you may either send it yourself, or transmit it to me for him.

As you desired to see that volume of Hearne wherein is an account of Pythagoras's Schools, I send it herewith; which, being my own, you may use as long as you think proper. I am, with due regard to your lady, Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

B. Bell, Junior.

XLVIII.

Dr. Hunter to Dr. Grey.

Good Sir, Durham, November 29, 1736.

At last my papers relating to our Prebendary Smart were published last week; want of good paper and new types were a stop in the beginning. I beg pardon for not performing my promise of sending you the sheets as printed off, which you being in the country I attempted not; the letters being to come thither by London, I apprehended the post-office would have made free with the franked covers. I wish the book may atone for my fault.

On Saturday last three books directed to you, to be left at the post-house, Caxton, were delivered to William Bucktrout; please to accept one, the other two I beg you will send to good Mr Baker, one for himself, the other to the beloved library at St. John's.

It was my own fault these did not come by the hands of Dr. Mangey *, who will be at Cambridge next week, who offered

* Of whom, see the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 164.

kindly to convey them, but took horſe three days ſooner than I expected.

This unknown hitherto whim of publiſhing has renewed a former thought I had entertained, of trying a new edition of one of our old Biſhop's well-known works, I mean Richardi de Bury Philobiblon, which undoubtedly contributed very much to the reſtitution of learning in the dark times he lived in, viz. 1436, and was publiſhed at Spire in Germany, anno 1483, which edition I have never ſeen.

In our Epiſcopal library I have a MS. in 8vo. and have collated it with the Oxford edition by James. As ſoon as I have my Lord Biſhop's licence ſhall begin to print it, and ſend out propoſals, under the introduction as below.

I beg you preſent my humble ſervice to Mr. Baker, and repute me, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

CHRISTOPHER HUNTER.

Haud inacceptum munus oblaturi ſumus Philologiæ Studioſis nova et emaculata editione deſiderati hiſque diebus rarius obvii operis Ricardi de Bury, quadringentis abhinc annis Dunelmenſis, Epiſcopi de Amore Librorum & Inſtitutione Bibliothecæ, Philobiblon nuncupati: Cui accedet Corollarium ineditorum ſacrorum & civilium ipſius erudititiſſimi Auctoris ex Archivis Cancellariæ reverendiſſ. Epiſcopi Dunelm. ut et Cartulariis, Regiſtriſque reverend. & honoratiſſ. Virorum Decani & Capituli Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Dunelm. aliiſque MSS. perantiquis.

XLIX.

Letter from BEAUPRE BELL, Esq. to Mr. R. GALE, of two Brass Figures [see Plate IV. fig. 19.] found near London.

SIR, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, February 27, 1738.

I should be extremely ungrateful, if I did not rejoice at every opportunity to give you pleasure; and as soon as I return to the country will further the Otacilia to you, which, though no duplicate, is most heartily at your service: my illness has hitherto prevented my sending after many curiosities, but I accidentally met with one, which is a couple of figures in brass, lately found near London, a sketch of which you receive herewith, and the rather, because I could not describe them under a great many words, and am ignorant of the story. They seem to have had silver eyes, though now out of the sockets. If any thing occurs worthy notice, shall take the liberty of writing; and am, with the greatest respect, dear Sir, your most obliged and obedient humble servant, BEAUPRE BELL.

L.

Dr. HUNTER to Dr. GREY.

GOOD SIR, Durham, November 12, 1738.

I return most sincere thanks for your kind present, the beloved answer to Neale, and have been unfortunately never at Newcastle, whereby I am deprived from waiting upon lawyer Grey.

The unknown and neglected antiquities of this church and county give me the most diverting pleasure, having the happiness

to

to be admitted, as well by my lord biſhop as by the dean and chapter, to ſearch into all their records.

I wiſh the incloſed may be new to you: thoſe liſts we have not herewith, the copies of Cromwell's foundation, which encourages me to ſend them, though it is to be admired if they have eſcaped good Mr. Baker's ſearches. I beg you will preſent him my moſt humble ſervice.

I have prevailed with the chapter to take your three volumes into their library. Dr. Sharp does the ſame for himſelf; the third I ſhall take, and as others fall in my way will not fail to ſecure them for you.

Dr. Sharp's intimate correſpondence with lawyer Grey will readily contribute to notify the number of volumes wanted here.

As to my intended edition of Richard de Bury, my lord biſhop has ſo juſtly thought the preſent age unworthy of, if not generally bent againſt ſuch early works, as promoted the reſtoration of literature; I own at that time men of eſtates and courtiers could convey their eſtates, offices, and favours without ſubſcribing their names, by the impreſſion of their ſeals.

The diſappointment in publiſhing my volumes of Sir Robert Bowes and Mr. John Bowes's Letters* during their ſervice to Queen Elizabeth in Scotland, appears indeed to be a plot of ſome of the nobility of that nation, unwilling to have the behaviour of their anceſtors to Queen Elizabeth known, which my lord biſhop knows now very well, though he was prevailed with to diſſuade me, but at preſent is very deſirous they ſhould be publiſhed. I am, good Sir, your aſſured humble ſervant,

CHRISTOPHER HUNTER.

* Durham, March 14. We hear, That there will ſhortly be publiſhed, Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, on a new type, and Dutch paper, in folio, "The Letters from Sir Robert Bowes of Streathlam Caſtle, in the county of Durham, (an honourable anceſtor of George Bowes, Eſq. at preſent Repreſentative in Parliament for this county), Ambaſſador from Queen Elizabeth to King James the 6th of Scotland, to the then prime Miniſter of State: whereby ſeveral of the tranſactions of that memorable reign are ſet in a true light, and the ſecret ſprings of action laid open."

LI.

Dr. STUKELEY's Account of ſeveral Roman Antiquities, diſcovered in the Road near Cheſterton in Huntingdonſhire, in a letter to Mr. R. GALE.

May 12, 1739.

I ſhould be heartily glad to ſee you here, and would meet you at Newark whenever you would appoint; and in order to tempt you, beſide the Welden pavement, the city of *Durobrivæ*, Cheſterton, will afford you great diverſion. At this time, they are carrying on the turnpike road from Kets Cabin to Wansford bridge, which will be finiſhed this ſummer. All along the ſide of the city, which I ſhewed to you and Dr. Knight, where the road now goes, was the burying-ground of the place. They plow along the road with a plow drawn by ſixteen horſes; when the earth is thus looſened, they have 200 pair of hands to caſt it into a bank to be covered with gravel; by this plowing and digging they daily find innumerable urns and coins, &c. They have dug up ſeveral ſtone coffins of one ſtone, well cut, covered over with another handſome ſtone; theſe coffins are of equal breadth throughout. They dug up a leaden coffin. All had ſkeletons in them; in one a coin of Antoninus Pius, another had the ſkeleton of a woman and a child in the womb, *in ſitu*. Another had two pretty little urns in the coffin, one on each ſide, which I have got. The urns found plentifully are of a different clay and ſhape: coins of all ages from firſt to laſt of the Roman times. I have got ſeveral; a ſilver Nerva, Reverſe, LIBERTAS PVBLICA; I took up a ſmall Valentinian, braſs, Reverſe, VICTORIA; a conſecration-piece of Conſtantine M. going to heaven in a coach and four*. Another of the ſame emperor, Reverſe, POP. ROMAN. Obverſe, A garland, within it a ſtar and CONSH; Quintillus, and ſeveral others.

* D. N. CONSTANTINVS P. T. AVG. Rev. Imp. in quadrigis dextram porrigit manum in aere pendenti. Conſt. Chriſt. Tab. 5. Occo 469.

Likewiſe

Likewiſe on the dry gravelly hill on this ſide, by Stibbington-hedges, they croſs another burying ground; it is by the river ſide: I often ride there, and find great diverſion. We ſee the Uſtrina or burying-places, where the earth is very black; and bits of charcoal and innumerable fragments of urns; the ground is ſtrewed over with them, and bones, and ſtones that covered them, for a mile together. We traverſed the city itſelf; at the South gate, digging ſome time ſince to let the water out of one ditch into the other, they found the foundations of the gate of hewn ſtone, and many thick iron bars, ten feet long, pointed at one end, which, I ſuppoſe, were a Portcullis. The Hermen-ſtreet runs quite through the city, and croſſed the river Nyne, on the bridge of wood built on piers of ſtone, and ſome of the timbers were taken up in making the new navigation, and uſed in that work. I am, dear Sir, yours, WILLIAM STUKELEY.

LII.

Account of a Stone Bottle, found at the head of a Stone Coffin at Lincoln. In a letter from Mr. PLATT to Mr. R. GALE.

Lincoln,
June 18, 1739.

There are found ſeveral ſtone coffins in and about this town; at the head of one was an earthern bottle, which I have in my cuſtody; it contains about three half pints, made of an oker-coloured earth, not glazed, neither do I think it ever burnt like our bottles or pots made by potters. I have ſent you a rude draught of it (ſee plate IV. fig. 20.) and if you pleaſe will ſend you the bottle. You can tell whether the Romans made uſe of them in their burials. I ſhall be glad to know for what purpoſe. There are ſeveral urns found alſo with bones in them, but no coins. I am, &c. JOSHUA PLATT.

LIII.

Letter from S. GALE Esq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Bedford Row, May 24, 1740.

After my thanks for your last kind epistle, this is to acquaint you that I was greatly rejoiced to hear that my sister had found her Paraphernalia again. I said that she had hid them herself, but could not remember where; but your friend Peck has been robbed indeed, in his flight to Melton Mowbray, and lost all his cole. I communicated that part of your letter about the urn at Durobrivis to the Antiquaries, who would be glad of a drawing of it to place in their archives. Your Stonehenge is well received, and Mr. Vicepresident Folkes told me he had made a fine model of it in mahogany since he had read your book; and it is agreed, if you can maintain the truth of your mensurations, the whole must be owned a demonstration. At length, the mighty critic has sallied out to attack Mr. Wise's White Horse, under the title of "The Impertinence and Imposture of Modern Antiquaries dis-"played," printed by Osborne, Paternoster-Row, the author Philalethes Rusticus*. I am this instant going to dissect him at Hampstead. I thank you for your kind invitation to Stamford; but my time will not permit me to take that tour, especially before your expedition to the North. Mr. Roger designs shortly for the same place. I own I was concerned to find you gone to your inn the Sunday evening before you left London. I came from Hampstead, and was at home by seven, according as I left word, but the weather being very wet and cold, I chose to decline disturbing you at your quarters, which I hope you will excuse. I shall not fail to talk with your friend Dyer about the affair you hinted to me at a proper opportunity; so, wishing you and my sister a prosperous journey to Scruton, I am, dear Sir, Your affectionate brother, and very humble servant, S. GALE.

* See Brit. Top. I. 177. and the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 112.

LIV.

Obſervations made by Dr. STUKELEY in Yorkſhire. In a letter to Mr. R. GALE.

July 13, 1740.

I parted with you at Godmundham with much concern; after I overcame my grief, I puſhed for Driffield, and arrived there by eight at night. The church there is very ancient: in it a baſſe-relievo of Paulinus. Next morning I walked in pilgrimage to viſit my patron's tomb at Little Driffield; it is in the quire about knee high, ſeemingly of that antiquity, but I ſuſpect they have laid a new blue ſtone over it. Here repoſes the great king Alkfrid, who lived in our caſtle (at Stanford), and built the church formerly before my door, and, I believe, founded the Univerſity there. However, he brought Chriſtianity into the kingdom of Mercia, and gave his chaplain Wilfrid the ground on which he founded our St. Leonard's.

Beverley church is an extraordinary beauty, nothing inferior to York minſter, but ſomewhat leſs. I viewed with pleaſure the North gable end, which they raiſed to its perpendicular, from which it had ſlipped three feet; an aſtoniſhing attempt*.

I had an extravagant pleaſure in viewing my Britiſh temple on the Lincolnſhire bank of the Humber†. It is the moſt conſiderable antiquity in the world. If Britain was inhabited before the Flood, this might then be here; there is ſome ſuſpicion of it. I found it out in June 1724, but did not rightly underſtand it till laſt Chriſtmas, when my thoughts were upon publiſhing Stonehenge.

* The editor of theſe letters has frequently heard from the late Mr. Samuel Buck, who died Auguſt 17, 1779, aged 83, the following anecdote relative to this bold undertaking. Being at Beverley at the time they were ſcrewing up the gable, he obſerved one of the ſcrews had given way; and tho' his ſilence might have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences, Mr. Thornton, the ingenious contriver of the machinery, received his information with manifeſt diſguſt—as if offended at the accidental failure of his ſkill. A repreſentation of the gable, with the machinery drawn by Edward Geldart, was engraved by P. Fourdrinier, 1739.

† Engraved and deſcribed at the end of "Abury."

My lord Burlington was at Lincoln; he called upon Mr. Simſon, and ſaw the Roman Hypocauſt. He declared the front of the minſter the fineſt in Europe, and that the cathedral in general exceeded that of York. I was once of that opinion, but the effect produced either by York or Beverley very much exceeds Lincoln; and though the latter has a greater profuſion of carved work and ornamenting, yet the general proportion of York is much grander, and well adjuſted, and the whiteneſs of the ſtone renders it incomparably more beautiful; the like is to be ſaid of Beverley. I took notice of the Roman gate at Lincoln, the Northern one, much preferable to Micklegate, and thoſe at York.

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

LV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. R. GALE, of Urns found at Elmham in Norfolk, and Swords of braſs found at Ambleſide in Weſtmorland.

December 28, 1741.

I thank you, good Sir, for the inſcription of the altar found at Boulneſſe; as do our Society, with their regards to you.

This Muſeum has been enriched lately with a ſmall emboſſed and figured urn, with burnt bones and aſhes therein, of ſome young perſon of diſtinction, ſent us by a Member from Elmham in Norfolk, whence we had a large but ordinary one before.

My friend Mr. Bertie, who has an eſtate in Weſtmorland, and is a member of our Society here, ſent an account of two broad ſwords, a ſpear point, a ſtaff bottom, with a celt or chiſſel, all of fine tough braſs, found in a bundle together at Ambleſide laſt ſummer, which he takes to be Roman, but I conceive to be all Britiſh; chiefly, becauſe I believe the Romans had the uſe of iron long before their firſt deſcent into this iſland, and had diſuſed that

other metal for ſuch ſort of arms; and likewiſe, becauſe I believe the Tribunes' ſwords, or Perizonia, were the only broad ſwords uſed by the Roman ſoldiery; the reſt being all Mucrones, ſtrong, ſtiff, ſharp-pointed, ſtabbing, or thruſting ſwords. I remember ſome ſuch line as

Prior Æris erat quam Ferri cognitus uſus,

and that the Brazen preceded the Iron Age; but when the Romans had the general uſe of the latter metal I know not, though I conceive from the marbles and other deſigns of theirs left us, that the ſwords I have, which were dug up between Stamford and us, and are ſhort, ſtiff, ſtabbing weapons of good ſteel, are Roman, and belonged either to the forces quartered here under Lollius Urbicus, or D. Catus, who both left their names to bridges, channels, and places where they built forts in theſe parts.

M. JOHNSON.

LVI.

Dr. S. KNIGHT to Dr. Z. GREY.

February 22, 1742.

SIR,

Having an opportunity of a frank cover from the biſhop of St. Aſaph, I had a mind to give you a line of the preſent ſituation of affairs. I never knew ſuch a general harmony and coalition of parties in my time as at preſent. I had the honour yeſterday to preach before his majeſty, the prince and princeſs of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family, at St. James's chapel, the firſt time; there was a numerous court. Mr. Pulteney (who has had the greateſt ſhare in this happy union) was there; the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Sandys, Lord Carteret, were all with Lord Wilmington. Very ſteady meaſures are reſolved upon in relation to the

Queen

Queen of Hungary. The Duke of Argyle ſets out on Thurſday for Holland, to bring the Dutch to reaſon, and to engage them to break off their attachment to France. We have freſh and good news from Bavaria, that the Queen has great ſucceſs againſt the new Emperor, and has regained her loſs in Bohemia. I ſaw the now Earl of Orford introduced into the Houſe of Lords; he looks much dejected. Poor Dr. Twells died on Friday, and left a large family very deſtitute*. That day Dr. Stebbing gave the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign parts a good ſermon. Dean Pearce's Clerum is wrote againſt very ſharply. The Biſhop of St. David's goes to Exeter; Dr. Hutton ſucceeds him. I am, in haſte, Sir, your very humble ſervant, SAMUEL KNIGHT.

* Matthew Twells, D. D. rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet, and St. Peter's, Cheapſide, prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of the lecturers of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. He publiſhed by ſubſcription in 1740, "The Theological Works of Dr. Pococke," in two volumes, folio; of which, in a letter to Dr. Grey, he deſcribes the expence to have been at leaſt 580l. and the number of ſubſcribers who were likely to take up their books to be 300 at two guineas each; "ſo "that the reward of the Editor," to uſe his own words, "for writing the life, compiling in-"dexes, collating and correcting the errata of the old edition, which (with ſolliciting for ſub-"ſcriptions, travelling to London, Oxford, &c.) have more or leſs employed his time and "exerciſed his patience for five years laſt paſt, will be but 50l." He did not long ſurvive the publication of this work, dying February 19, 1741-2. A letter from his ſon to Dr. Grey will ſhew the ſituation in which his family were left by this event: "The hopes that you are pleaſed to "expreſs, that my father died in tolerable good circumſtances, proceeded, I ſuppoſe, rather from "a good-will to him and us his poor remains, than from any calculation of his income. I have "him for an example of virtue and labour, not of fortune. He had no more than one hundred "pounds a year to ſupport five children with, till within five years of his death. And when it "pleaſed God to remove him to Town, the expences of his removal, his Firſt Fruits above fifty "pounds, his repairing the rectory-houſe, which had not been inhabited for fifty years by a rector, "to the amount of near an hundred pounds, and the expences of my brother's education and "death in the Univerſity, were a ſore drain for his advantages. But notwithſtanding all this, I "beg you to aſſure Mr. Rutherforth (of whoſe care and tenderneſs to my brother I am very ſenſi-"ble) that he ſhall be paid to a farthing, when we have collected my father's dues, whoſe credits "I am certain will diſcharge his debts, and no farther. We are left indeed to the wide world "without any patrimony, but with the bleſſing of God derived to us by a pious father, unleſs "prevented by our demerits. By the advice of our friends, I have publiſhed propoſals for print-"ing, by ſubſcription, my father's Boyle's and Lady Moyer's Sermons, and wait for your per-"miſſion to ſend you down ſome ſign'd receipts." Twenty-four of his Sermons at Mr. Boyle's Lectures, eight at Lady Moyer's, and three occaſional Sermons, were publiſhed in two volumes, 8vo. 1743.

Dr.

Dr. Mangey's Philo-Judæus is come out in two volumes; it is dedicated to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Biſhop Tanner's ſon is to marry his Grace's daughter; he is to have Archdeacon Geriſon's living in town, a prebend of Canterbury, &c. Alured Clark had been Biſhop of St. David's in two days, if this change had not happened; but I think him now nearer death than a Biſhoprick.

LVII.

Dr. S. KNIGHT to Dr. Z. GREY.

DEAR SIR, Sarum, May 12, 1742.

Having finiſhed my viſitation in Berkſhire, I am got here in order to preach my turn at the cathedral on Sunday, and to look over the ſcripts and charts in the Chapter-houſe, which (though very conſiderable) yet lie very much neglected: I hope to find out many things not yet taken notice of, relating to the ancient ſtate of this church. I gave the liſt of Convocational pieces to the chancellor of Peterborough; he thanks you for it, and will borrow ſome of them when he fixes to writing. Nothing was done to any purpoſe at our laſt meeting in Convocation. There were ſome good ſpeeches on both ſides, but the reading of the paper delivered to the Houſe by Dr. Reynolds was put off till the 19th inſtant. I hope to be there at the time: if nothing is done then, I think I ſhall never again put myſelf to any trouble of the ſame kind. I am ſorry I could not be at the Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy laſt Thurſday; but more ſorry that the collection was ſo ſmall. The collection for the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel, &c. goes on very ſucceſsfully: it is believed it will amount

in

in the whole, through England, to 8000l. The Biſhop of St. Aſaph's Sermon on the Feaſt-day is in the preſs; if out before I leave the town, I ſhall have one for you as a preſent from the biſhop; he is the firſt biſhop that ever preached on that occaſion. Dr. Wilkins is ready to put to the preſs Biſhop Tanner's *Boſton de viris illuſtribus Angliæ**; he brings it down to King James the Firſt: the Literary Society have engaged in the printing of his *Notitia Monaſtica*†, in two volumes, folio. I hope the ſenior proctor, Mr. Beaby, ſent the Archdeacon of Lincoln's letter to the prolocutor; be pleaſed to ſend it to my ſon with the encloſed. I am, with humble ſervice to your lady and Mrs. Moſs, dear Sir, your affectionate humble ſervant,

S. KNIGHT.

LVIII.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. KNIGHT of Harwood, to Mr. R: GALE, concerning ſome Roman coins, found at Eccup, near Leeds.

Harwood, October 11, 1742.

The Roman coins found this ſpring near Eccup, and on the ſuppoſed ſite of *Burgodunum*, were contained in a pot, that was accidentally broken by a paring ſpade, and ſcattered in the circumjacent ſoil, and there found in ſeveral parcels to the number of 500, which were put into the hands of Mrs. Arthington, mother of the preſent lord of that ſoil, who was pleaſed to favour me with a permiſſion of taking from thence what I found for my purpoſe, after I had cleaned them.

Theſe were all of the ſmall copper, and conſiſted of the coins of the following emperors: Valerianus ſen. whereof there was only one, the Reverſe APOLLINI CONSERVAT. not very fair; Gallienus, Salonina his empreſs, of whom alſo there was no more than one,

* He means "*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*," printed by the Literary Society, 1748, of which Boſton's Catalogue of writers makes a very ſmall part of the preface.

† It was printed by that Society in *one* volume, 1744, folio.

whoſe

whoſe Reverſe was the figure of Pudicitia, the legend was moſtly defaced; Poſthumus ſen. a ſingle one of Lælianus, with VICTORIA AUG. which being ſomewhat different in figure from one I had before, I took myſelf; Victorinus ſen. and one of his ſon, as I ſuppoſe, from the name of PI before VICTORINVS, with SALUS AUG. on the Reverſe, which name of PI other coins of his father are * without, that have the Reverſe. Thoſe of Tetricus ſen. and jun. whoſe coins moſt abounded here, and next to theirs thoſe of Victorinus ſen. With theſe were ſome of Claudius Gothicus, and two or three of his brother Quintillus, which I reſerved for my own uſe.

Theſe coins throw ſome light on the Roman ſtation of *Burgodunum*, where none have been found before, that I have had any knowledge of, except a ſilver one of Trajan, and another of large braſs of the ſame emperor, very much defaced, that fell into my hands ſome years ago: for as to the ſilver coins found at Cookridge in Mr. Thoreſby's time, though they ſeem to confirm the Roman vicinal way, yet they are not ſo authentic an evidence for the ſtation of *Burgodunum*, from which Cookridge is at leaſt a mile diſtant, as the ſmall coins before mentioned; from the loweſt of which it appears, that the Roman *Burgodunum* flouriſhed conſiderably longer (viz. about 80 years) than Mr. Thoreſby imagined; for he aſſigns the reign of Severus for the lateſt date thereof, from the remarks he makes on the form of the letter Λ, found on a funeral monument near that place; and it is farther obſervable from the coins of Trajan aforeſaid, that the antiquity of that ſtation riſes at leaſt as high as that emperor's reign; and if the ſilver coin of Vitellius found at Cookridge, and mentioned by Thoreſby, be allowed any authority in behalf of its antiquity, it riſes yet higher.

* V. Bandur, T. 1. p. 332, where he places theſe coins with PI to Victorinus ſen. I have one of Victorinus ſen. with the Reverſe SALUS AVG. but without the PI. R. G.

The

The reſt of the coins found near that ſtation, except ſome few which I picked out for my own uſe, were returned to Mrs. Arthington, and if my honoured friend Mr. Gale deſires a liſt of the reverſes of ſuch coins as continue ſtill in her hands, I will draw up one for him; and if afterward he ſhall like to have any of them, I will endeavour to procure them for him, and do not doubt to do it. I am, &c.

LIX.

Part of a letter from Dr. RAWLINSON to Mr. R. GALE, concerning a MS. Regiſter, formerly belonging to St. Leonard's, alias St. Peter's Hoſpital, in the city of York.

April 7, 1744.

I have lately purchaſed a manuſcript folio, *Liber qui dicitur Sancti Leonardi alias Sancti Petri Hoſpitalis*. This is a very fair old regiſter and large, of many deeds relating to that religious foundation in York, all written in Latin upon velom, with the initials illuminated, and titles in red ink. By theſe deeds of donation, leaſe, &c. from Henry the Third's time to king Richard the Second and lower, it appears, that hoſpital had very numerous and extenſive poſſeſſions throughout the Eaſt and Weſt ridings of Yorkſhire. There is an uſeful index let in at the beginning, containing all the places mentioned in the ſaid deeds; but this is written upon paper, and in a more modern hand. Some vile hand has for ſome vile end cut out ſeveral leaves.

R. RAWLINSON.

LX.

HENRY HOWARD Earl of SUFFOLK to Dr. WILLIAMS.

SIR, Charleton near Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire, Auguſt 30, 1746.

Your letter found me not long arrived at this place; I can have nothing more to ſay in anſwer to it, than to aſſure you, the patronage of Magdalen college is not in me, though a deſcendent and grandſon of the firſt Earl of Suffolk, and the Lord Chancellor Audley.

A friend of mine at my requeſt informed me, that, by the ſtatutes of the college, the founder reſerves to himſelf, during his own life, the diſpoſal of the headſhip and the viſitation of the college; afterwards the patrons or viſitors, (in the words of the ſtatute) are "*ejus hæredes Domini Manerii de Walden.*"

You ſee I am excluded by the condition annexed: the entailed eſtate ſettled upon my great-grandfather was cut off by James Earl of Suffolk; and after the death of his brothers and their iſſue, was ſettled on his heirs-general, under whom Lord Hervey and Lady Portſmouth claims, who are the right heirs of James. Before the death of the father of the late Earl of Suffolk, there were ſome very unfair practices, writings concealed, &c. ſo that unleſs ſome diſcoveries are made in the ſuit now depending between the heirs-general and Lord Effingham, I ſhall have no expectation of being Lord of the Manor of Walden, without which it will not be in my power to ſerve you in the headſhip.

I cannot make the leaſt queſtion of your inculcating in that and every other ſtation of life ſuch precepts of virtue and morality, as will be received and approved by all good men.

Hoc opus, hoc ſtudium, parvi properemus & ampli,
Si patriæ volumus, ſi nobis vivere cari.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

SUFFOLK.

LXI.

LXI.

Mr. S. GALE to ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL.D.

DEAR SIR, Auguſt 12, 1748.

The little tour Mr. Palmer and I took the other day would have been much more agreeable, could we have obtained the pleaſure of your company; for want of that, I ſend you a few notes I made in our two days journey.

Auguſt 9, 1748, viſited Sion-houſe, formerly a Carthuſian monaſtery, of which the out-houſes, and an old gateway built of brick leading to the back-yard, ſeem to be all the remains.

The preſent ſtructure conſiſts of a large ſquare building of ſtone, with a ſquare tower; at each angle the whole is crowned with a battlement like our antient caſtles. There is a ſpacious court in the inward area; the apartments in general are lofty, and well-proportioned within; and the grand gallery is 180 feet long; one ſide of it is adorned with landſkips and family pictures, the other with the ſpacious windows. In one of the ground rooms there is a large and particular ſurvey of the hundred of THISTLEWORTH, in com. Mid. delineated by Moſes Glover, herald and architect, embelliſhed with the arms of the Somerſet family, all finely emblazoned. In the map all the great towns, villages, ſeats, and palaces, are elevated and depicted in proper colours, interſperſed with many curious hiſtorical remarks in well-deſigned compartments; the whole is done upon paper*. We ſaw here alſo a good head of Algernon earl of Northumberland, ſometime lord high admiral of England.

The ſame afternoon we arrived at Shepperton, a famous fiſhing village on the north bank of the Thames, from whence

* See a particular account of this curious map, by the late Biſhop Lyttelton; Britiſh Topography I. 556. 560.

after dinner we went down the river, to ſee the famous place called Cowey Stakes, on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, near Walton, where Julius Cæſar forded over the Thames, it being the narroweſt part, and which the Britons had ſecured by driving a great number of ſtakes (being young oaks) deep into the bed of the river, to oppoſe his paſſage over; but he by this great conduct ſurmounted all difficulties, and, upon entering the river, the poor terrified Britons on the northern ſhore fled with the greateſt precipitation up into the country. From hence we went a little lower, to view the new bridge now building croſs the river from Walton, containing five arches of brick over the ſhallows next the ſouth ſhore, and the ſtone piers are erecting for the three arches of the ſame materials over the main ſtream. We returned back, after the moſt agreeable voyage, to Shepperton, where we were entertained at ſupper with a diſh of Thames eels ſtewed in the moſt elegant taſte.

The next morning we ferried over from Shepperton, and paſſing through Oatlands and Weybridge, at about two miles diſtance to the ſouth-eaſt, we aſcended a lofty mountain, having a large plain on the top, and now called St. George's Hill*, at the ſouth-eaſt part of the plain, from whence there is a vaſt and ſteep declivity into the country. We obſerved the ſtrong and deep entrenchments thrown up here by Julius Cæſar. They form an oblong of double ramparts of earth and gravel, and a double foſs about a mile in length, and half that in breadth. The banks in ſome parts of the encampment are yet very high and entire; but, alas! they have lately dug down all the inward rampart of the ſouth ſide for gravel to mend the adjacent roads. The ſituation is ſo elevated and extenſive, that it commands a

* One of the laſt productions of the celebrated Stephen Duck was a Poem called "*Caſar's Camp, or St. George's Hill*," printed in 4to, 1755, deſcribing the ſcenes which preſent themſelves from this eminence.

view over the country for many miles round, a place very proper to obſerve the motions of the Britons, as well as to protect his army from any incurſions before their march down to the Ford at Cowey Stakes over the Thames.

This, Sir, is the preſent ſtate of this noble monument of Roman antiquity in our iſland, and ſo near our great metropolis, and it is now called by the country people Camp Cloſe.

From Cæſar's camp we deſcended to Cobham, and thence rode to Claremont, a ſeat of the duke of Newcaſtle, an expenſive edifice built of brick*; but chiefly remarkable for its fine wood-walks, mounts, groves, and verdant theatres, about two miles in extent, a paradiſe in a barren deſart. S. GALE.

P. S. An old waterman of 72 years, living at Shepperton, told me, he had often ſeen the Cowey Stakes when the river was low, and that there are about twenty of them ſtill left†.

LXIII.

Letter from Dr. STUKELEY concerning Iſurium, and the Leeming Lane in Yorkſhire.

April 9, 1757.

I lately received a drawing of a pretty Moſaic pavement, found ſome time ſince at Aldborough in Yorkſhire. This was a famous Roman city called *Iſurium*, ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Swale, Ure, and Ouſe. Hither came the corn-boats, for maintenance of the Prætentura's by water, as far as from Cam-

* Taken down and rebuilt on another ſpot by the late Lord Clive juſt before his death.

† See Mr. Gale's Diſſertation on Cæſar's paſſage on the Thames, drawn up 1734, Archæol. I. 125. 189. Mr. Barrington has ſhewn, that Cowey Stakes were placed in a direction *parallel* to Cæſar's paſſage, and conſequently could not oppoſe his march (Arch. II. 145.); and Dr. Owen inclines to believe that Cæſar never croſſed the Thames at all, but that his *Thames* was the Medway. (Ib. 163.)

bridge,

bridge, being about 250 miles; for which purpoſe our Carſdike in Lincolnſhire was made, which being ſcoured, repaired, and lengthened by Carauſius, his name was affixed to it.

Iſurium was the metropolis of the *Brigantes* in Britiſh times, before York was built; therefore called *Iſurium Brigantum*, or ſometimes by way of eminence, *Brigantium*. I viſited this place with Mr. Roger Gale in 1740; ſaw, and drew out another Moſaic pavement there. The Roman city was an oblong ſquare, walled and ditched about; it conſiſted chiefly of granaries to lay up the corn out of the fleet of boats; hence it was carried in waggons along the great Roman road called Leeming-lane, directly Northward to the Prætenturas.

Here was in Britiſh times the great panegyre of the Druids, the Midſummer-meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly ſacrifice, accompanied with ſports, games, races, and all kind of exerciſes, with univerſal feſtivity.

This was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Iſthmian, Nemean meetings and games among the Grecians.

The place where all this was performed is a little to the Weſt, at Burroughbridge, where on a plain meadow by the river are the famous and ſtupendous obeliſks of the Druids, which were as the *metæ* of the races: the remembrance hereof is tranſmitted in the preſent great fair held at Burroughbridge on St. Barnabas's day.

Infinite are the number of coins daily found at Aldborough, eſpecially of Carauſius, Allectus, and Conſtantine the Great, whereof a good many have been ſent me. Theſe ſame coins are frequently found on the whole length of the Carſdyke, and at all places near it, conſequent to the uſe made of it by theſe emperors in conveying the coin to the Prætenturas. No leſs than four of Conſtantine with the title of Maximus came hence to my hands.

I take

I take Leeming-lane to have had its laſt repair from the empreſs Helena, while ſhe remained in Britain as her ſon's ſubſtitute; therefore I apprehend it took her name *Via Helena*, now corrupted into Lemin-lane.

Lane is an Engliſh word for a track, a path, a narrow lane, but by no means applicable to ſo great and broad a ſtreet as this is, being the Hermen-ſtreet, which went Northward as far as Inverneſs. The Romans generally pronounced them in the accuſative HELENIANAM. Now if we throw off the aſpirate HE, the remainder aptly enough among the vulgar became Leeming-lane.

Our Moſaic pavement here is now ſixteen feet and a half long, and thirteen and three-quarters broad; there is a room of entertainment built over it. How commendable would be our boaſted taſte did we imitate this Roman elegance! W. STUKELEY.

An

An Hiſtorical Account of the Borough of NORTHALLERTON, in the North Riding of the County of York.

By ROGER GALE, Eſq.

The firſt mention I find of Northallerton is in Domeſday-Book, which was compoſed between the 14th and 20th of William the Conqueror, tho' Simeon Dunelmenſis*, who lived in the year 1164, ſpeaks of it in the third year of that king's reign, when he ſent an army to Durham to puniſh the murderers of Robert Cumin, whom he had created Earl of Northumberland, and was ſlain there by the people of the place and country.

In the former it is wrote *Alluertune*, and ſtyled Terra Regis, being then in the king's own demeſne; and *Alverton* in the latter, as well as in all our antient hiſtorians and records that mentioned it. This gives us reaſon to believe, that it took its name from the great king *Alfred*, and was originally called *Aluredtune*, and afterwards ſoftened into *Alvertun* and *Allerton*. It is highly probable that it roſe out of the aſhes of an old Roman ſtation, whoſe name we have loſt, there being ſtill in the pariſh, and not half a mile diſtant, a hamlet at this day called *Romanby*, through which runs an old Roman way from Thirſk to Cattarick, where it joins the great Ermin-ſtreet; and the great banks and intrenchments yet remaining between the two towns are thought by the judicious to have been Roman works.

In the year 769, Beornredus or Earnredus, a tyrant in Northumberland, burnt down Catterick, the Roman *Cataractonium*, but ſix miles diſtant from Northallerton, which latter therefore might very well be deſtroyed by him at the ſame time, and continued to lie waſte till after the death of the two Daniſh kings

* P. 182.

Ihguar

Inguar and Hubba, A. D. 883, when king Alfred cauſed the deſolate part of Northumberland (as all the country between the Humber and the Tweed was then called) to be reinhabited.

No ſooner had this wiſe and good king any reſpite from his wars, than he began to repair the loſſes ſuſtained from the enemy, by raiſing up towns demoliſhed and caſtles out of their ruins, and erecting new ones where neceſſary for the defence of his territories, or convenient for the habitations of his ſubjects. Among others Alvretune, now called Offerton in Derbyſhire, is believed to have been one; but ſince no antient author gives us their names it is merely conjecture, and then why will not the ſame conjecture hold as good for Northallerton that ſtill retains more of its name? And though he firſt beſtowed the kingdom of Northumberland upon Guthrun the Dane at his baptiſm, as well as that of the Eaſt-Angles, and afterwards upon one Cuthred, a young man redeemed from captivity to be placed upon a throne, they were only feudatories to him; and when the latter died, he reunited both theſe kingdoms to his other dominions.

This town before the Conqueſt was held by Siward earl of Northumberland, with the ſhire belonging to it, and was in all probability deſtroyed again, when the Conqueror, enraged by the rebellion againſt him in theſe parts, laid waſte all the country between York and Durham, in the third year of his reign, for we find at the end of the account of it in Domeſday-Book M waſt' eſt. It ſeems however to have been ſoon re-edified, for William Rufus* gave the manor of Alvertun to the church of Durham; and that biſhop holds it to this day with eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over all the ſhire, and keeps a court-leet and court-baron there after Eaſter and Michaelmas every year, the latter of which has a great number of copyholders depending upon it, who pay but a certain moderate fine on every alienation.

* Regiſtr. Hon. Rich. Append. p. 175. No. 125.

The next mention we find of Northallerton is occaſioned in all our hiſtorians by the famous battle of the Standard, in the third year of king Stephen, A. D. 1138, and fought near this town; wherein David king of Scotland was entirely routed by the inhabitants of Yorkſhire, with ſome aſſiſtance from the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and people of theſe parts, under the command of Thurſtan archbiſhop of York, Ralph biſhop of Orkney, William earl of Albemarle, and other nobles; but the archbiſhops was not in the field, falling ſick, and ſtaying behind at Thurſk: above 10,000 Scots were killed or taken priſoners, with little loſs to the Engliſh. The ſcene of this action was on a plain about two miles north, between Cowton and Northallerton *; and the holes where the Scots were buried are ſtill viſible, and called the Scots Pits.

By an inquiſition † taken 7 Edw. III. it was found that the Homines de Northallerton were *Liberi et liberæ conditionis*, only paying 40 marks yearly to the biſhop of Durham, who had alſo the royalties of the manor then allowed him; and it thereby appears the town had then two *præpoſiti villæ*, that ſat in court with the biſhop's ſteward or bailiff, to hear and determine what diſputes might ariſe among the inhabitants; but when they loſt theſe officers, or the biſhop his annual rent, is unknown; for neither of them are now in being. The burgage houſes, however, ſeem to have continued always in the crown, from their electing members of parliament; and moſt of them pay a ſmall fee-farm rent to this day.

There was a large Soc belonging to this manor; for not only

* Mr. Gale ſeems to have made a ſlight miſtake in the MS. when he ſays, that the plain, where the *Battle of the Standard* was fought, is about two miles from Northallerton; whereas, if the map of the county of Richmond and Allertonſhire in the Regiſtrum and the ſcale of miles on it are to be depended on, it is full five miles diſtant. Perhaps the engraver is in fault; as is moſt likely.

† Vide Reg. Hon. Richmond, Append. p. 173. No. 123.

the

the whole diſtrict now called Allertonſhire appertained to it, which at preſent is bounded by the little river Wiſke on the Weſt, but all the reſt of that country from the ſaid rivulet to the river Swale was included in it, till William the Conqueror added it to the earldom of Richmond; and it now makes part of Gilling Eaſt wapontake; and ſeveral other towns that are laid to it in Domeſday Book lie at preſent in the wapontake of Burdforth, and ſo muſt have been taken from it. The town was a third time deſtroyed by the Scots in the 12th of Edward II. when they made an inroad to the very gates of York, as appears by a mandate of that king's, directed the year following to the collectors of the taxes, to exempt it and ſeveral others from payment thereof, in conſideration that they had been ruined by thoſe his enemies and rebels *.

The caſtle was built near the town on the Weſt ſide by Biſhop Galfridus Rufus in the time of Henry I. but much nearer to it than the old Roman Caſtrum. This Biſhop gave it to a nephew of his who had married a neice of the Earl of Albemarle's, as Godwin † ſays; but the continuator of Simeon Dunelmenſis tells exactly the ſame ſtory of William Cumin, Chancellor of Scotland, who had made himſelf maſter of the Biſhoprick, upon the death of the Biſhop, A. D. 1140, the fifth of king Stephen; and, in thoſe troubleſome times, detained it by force for three years, when he gave it up to the new Biſhop by compoſition. Hugh Pudſey the Biſhop either rebuilt or fortified it (*firmavit*) in 1173 ‡; but Henry II. made him demoliſh it again within four years after, though he offered a great ſum to redeem it. I believe it was never rebuilt, tho' Leland || from Scalæ Chronicon ſays, one Gotſelyn Daivel fortified the manor of Allerton in the time of Edward II. which

* Rymer's Fœd. V. III. p. 801.
† De Præſul. Angl.
‡ Lel. Itin. V. VIII. p. 2. 43. Hugo de Puteaco fecit oppidum apud Alverton.
|| Collect. p. 540.

Gotſelyn Daivel was a partiſan of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and afterwards executed for robbery.

Whether by the word Manor the Caſtle is to be underſtood, or only a Manor-houſe, or the Town itſelf, I ſhall not take upon me to determine, though I believe the latter is intended by it: a good piece of the gate-houſe was ſtanding about years ago, but now there is not a ſtone left, ſeveral houſes in the town having been built and repaired out of theſe ruins.

I find but one religious houſe here, which was of Carmelites; the ſcite thereof was on the Eaſt ſide of the town, on the bank of the little brook called Sunbeck, and ſtill retains the name of the Freerage; nothing remains of it but ſome obſcure foundations of the out-walls that encompaſſed it. It was founded by Thomas Hatfield biſhop of Durham, who died in 1381, after he had ſat in that ſee almoſt ſix years. Being of a mendicant order, it had no poſſeſſions beſides the houſe and gardens, which now belong to Robert Raikes Fulthorpe, Eſq. and lie on the back ſide of his houſe. Walter Hellaw, prior of this convent, who was provincial of the Carmelites in England, died and was buried here, A. D. 1367; ſo perhaps was the firſt prior.

Maiſon Dieu. About the middle of the town in the Eaſt row, ſtands a brick building called Maiſon Dieu, an hoſpital founded by Richard de Moore, a draper in Northallerton, about the year 1476, for thirteen poor people men or women, though now it only maintains four. There were many lands and houſes formerly belonging to it, now loſt; at preſent it only enjoys two fields, called Maiſon Dieu and Caſtlehill Cloſes, the rents of which are divided among the poor of the hoſpital, and may now amount to about... ... a year. Some have ſaid it was founded by one Sir James Strangeways; but this Sir James and his ſon were only truſtees to ſee the hoſpital kept in good repair, and the penſions duly paid to the poor. The perſons herein to be maintained were obliged by the founder every

morning and evening at ſix o'clock preciſely to repeat fifteen Pater-Noſters, as many Ave Maria's, and the three Creeds in honour of our Lord's Paſſion, as alſo to pray for the ſoul of Richard de Moore the founder, Michael de Langbain, and others their benefactors: they had at firſt allowed them twenty ſhillings a year to buy ſea-coals, and were to find two beds for deſtitute and diſtreſſed travellers one night; and in the 20th of Henry VIII. this allowance was increaſed to 11. 6s. 6d. The earl of Carliſle at preſent nominates the poor perſons to be received into this hoſpital, as a deſcendant of Leonard, ſon to the lord Dacres of Gilſland, who married the heireſs of the Strangeways family.

This account was had from Mr. Charles Neal, then vicar of Northallerton, who extracted as much as relates to the foundation of this hoſpital, and its endowment, from an original deed*, at that time in the poſſeſſion of Mr. James Waſſe of Romanby; but both of them being now dead, I am ignorant where it is preſent lodged.

St. James's Hoſpital.

There was another hoſpital at the South end of the town, dedicated to St. James, now called the Spittle, and belonging with the eſtate of it to Chriſt Church college, Oxford. It was founded by the before-mentioned biſhop Pudſey. The churches of Thornton in the Street and North Ottrington were appropriated to it; it was alſo endowed with the town of Ellerbeck and the mill, half a plough land at Romanby, and eight oxgangs of land at Ottrington†, all towns in the neighbourhood thereof; and when ſuppreſſed, it was valued at 56l. a year.

There was a grammar and ſinging-ſchool here in 1327‡, when the prior of Durham preſented John Podeſay to be maſter of it. There is now a grammar-ſchool, to which that dean and chapter

* Q. If not a copy preſerved in their church-book.
† Rymer's Fœdera, v. I. p. 358. Regiſt. Hon de Rich. p. 110.
‡ Regiſt. Hon. de Rich. p. 176.—The ſchool was built anew in 1776.

nominate

nominate a maſter, and is therefore probably the ſame. The ſalary is but 6l. 6s. 8d. per ann. with an houſe and a ſmall cloſe, worth about 50s. a year more; the houſe is an ancient borough-houſe, and gives the maſter a right to vote for members of parliament for the borough. Biſhop Coſins founded ſome ſcholarſhips at Peterhouſe in Cambridge of 10l. a year each, and gave ſuch ſcholars as ſhould be educated in this ſchool a right to them next and immediately after the ſcholars of Durham ſchool. Though the ſchool has been in no great reputation of late years, the ſix following eminent men were all bred up in it while Mr. Smelt* was maſter thereof:

Dr. William Palliſer, archbiſhop of Caſhel in Ireland, born at Kirby Wiſke.

Dr. George Hickes, dean of Worceſter, born at the ſame place.

Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous phyſician.

Mr. John Kettlewell, born at Brompton, in the pariſh of Allerton.

Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the Fœdera, &c.

Dr. Thomas Burnet, maſter of the Charterhouſe in London.

The Church. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large handſome edifice, built in the form of a croſs, the Weſtern end or nave conſiſting of three ailes; the whole covered with lead. It ſtands in a ſpacious church-yard, with a wide area about it, a good diſtance from the houſes on every ſide, more than half way up the ſtreet from the South end, and was probably re-edified ſoon after its deſtruction by the Scots in the time of Edward the Second. Moſt of our churches here ſeem to be about the ſame date.

The ſteeple is a ſquare tower riſing from the middle of the church,

* Dr. Hickes, in his Life of Mr. Kettlewell, calls the maſter of Northallerton ſchool Thomas Smelt.

church, with four pinnacles upon it, has five bells, and a good clock therein, given by their members of parliament, 1714.

There are a few modern monuments of the dead in the church; none of them remarkable for any thing extraordinary. The oldeſt is a raiſed tomb of free-ſtone at the Weſt end of the North aile, with this epitaph cut round the edges:

Hic jacet in hoc tumulo Marcus Metcalfe filius Metcalfe de Bedale, frater quoque et hæres Nicolai Metcalfe armigeri, unius ex ſex Clericorum eximiæ Curiæ Cancellariæ defuncti. Qui quidem Marcus Vicarius fuit huius Eccleſiæ omnium Sanctorum de Northallerton, incumbens ibidem xxxii annos. Vixit LIV. ann. tandem ſepultus xxiv menſis Maii anno Dni MDXCIII.

There was formerly a chantery here, the prieſt of which was appointed by the biſhops of Durham, therefore likely to be founded by one of them, though at preſent unknown. It was dedicated to St. Lawrence, and valued at the ſuppreſſion at 4l. 3s. 4d. per ann. The founder was perhaps biſhop Booth. Chantery.

The vicarage, which is worth a year, is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Durham. The impropriator is Mr. George Preſſick of in Cleveland, whoſe elder brother William purchaſed it of the earl of Ayleſbury, in whoſe family it had been long veſted. He ſold it to Mrs. Rayn of Allerton, and ſhe or her executors ſold it to Mr. George Preſſick. It is held of the Crown. Vicarage.

There are three chapels of eaſe in this pariſh, viz. Brompton, Dighton, and Worſal; and formerly there were two more, one at Romanby, the other at Laſynby, but both now diſuſed: the remains of the latter are turned into a ſtable or barn, but no marks of the former are left at Romanby. Chapels of Eaſe.

In the year 1298, 26 Edward I. this borough ſent members to parliament, which were John le Clerk and Stephen Manſell; Repreſentatives.

Manſell; but none afterwards till the year 1640, when, by order of the Houſe of Commons, December 11, it was reſtored, and admitted to its ancient privilege of ſending members to parliament, as are the words of the order; and the two firſt elected were,

	Sir Henry Cholmley, Knt.
	Thomas Hebblethwaite, Eſq.
12 Charles II.	George Smithſon, Eſq.
	James Danby, Eſq.
13.	Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knt.
	Roger Talbot, Eſq.
29.	Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart.
	Sir Henry Calverly, Knt.
30.	The ſame.
31.	The ſame.
James II.	Sir David Foulis, Bart.
William & Mary.	Sir Henry Marwood, Bart.
	William Robinſon, Eſq.
	Thomas Laſcells, Eſq.
2.	Sir William Robinſon, Bart.
	Thomas Laſcells, Eſq.
7.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Thomas Laſcells, Eſq.
10.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Ralph Milbanke, Eſq.
12.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Daniel Laſcells, Eſq.
13.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Robert Dormer, Eſq.
1 Anne.	Robert Dormer, Eſq.
	John Aiſlaby, Eſq.
4.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.

Robert

Robert Dormer, Esq.—In his room, chosen also for the county of Bucks,
Roger Gale, Esq.
7. Sir William Hustler, Knt.
Roger Gale, Esq.
9. Roger Gale, Esq.
Robert Raikes, Esq.
Henry Peirse, Esq.
Leonard Smelt, Esq.
1 Geo. Cholmley Turner, Esq.
Leonard Smelt, Esq.
2. Leonard Smelt, Esq.
Henry Peirse, Esq.

Right of Election. The right of election is in the owners of the burgage-houses, which are * truly in number but 194 and a half, and are distinguished from other houses in the town by their having had right of common on the North Moor, as appears by the deed of partition of that Moor still extant; and if any of the burgage-houses had not some parcel of ground formerly part of that common before it was divided and inclosed, it is because the owners have since sold their share. The houses that now claim votes are increased indeed to about 204; and as it is not well known which of them have crept clandestinely into this privilege, they are likely to retain it, but the number is now so settled, that it will not be possible for the future to admit any more of those usurpations. The bishop of Durham's bailiff is the returning officer.

The Town. The present town, which may have been called Northallerton, in distinction from another stiled Allerton Maulyverer, from an ancient family of that name residing there many generations,

* A. D. 1739.

but now extinct, conſiſts of one wide ſtreet above half a mile in length, but, as it is not every where of the ſame breadth, I can only ſay it is very open and ſpacious from one end to the other, and as it is now almoſt new paved, and will be ſo in a little time from ſide to ſide, and ſeveral good houſes of ſtone and brick erected in it, that it will be much more beautiful and commodious than formerly. About one-third of its length from the South end ſtands the Tolbooth, where the July ſeſſions of the North Riding and the Biſhop's Court are held. A little farther ſtands the Croſs, erected upon four aſcents of ſtone, the ſame as itſelf: and then ſtill farther on the Shambles all belonging to the biſhop of Durham, who leaſes them out with the tolls at the reſerved rent of 8l. per annum, beſides the fine on renewal. Their annual value is about per annum.

Markets and fairs.

On Wedneſday in every week is a very plentiful market for corn and all other proviſions; and from Chriſtmas to St. George's day, a fortnight-day, as it is called, every Wedneſday, on which is a great market for all ſorts of live cattle. It has, beſides theſe, four annual fairs, to which there is great reſort, viz. on Candlemas day, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Matthew's day, for all manner of cattle and horſes. Leland ſays, it's fairs were granted by king John to Philippus Pictavienſis, biſhop of Durham, A. D. 1200, which muſt be underſtood of thoſe on Candlemas and Batholomew days, the only fairs in being when he lived; for that upon St. George's day, to commence upon the eve, and continue the day after the feſtival, with a fortnight day every other Wedneſday till Lammas, for buying and ſelling all manner of cattle, was granted to Cuthbert Tunſtall, biſhop of Durham, by Philip and Mary; and that on St. Matthew's day, for the like time and purpoſe, with a fortnight day from Lammas till Chriſtmas, by James the Firſt, to William James, then biſhop of Durham*,

* Collect. vol. I. p. 293.

as

as appears by his charter, of which they have an atteſted copy. As the fortnight day is now only uſed from Chriſtmas to St. George's day, it is probable the town enjoys that in conſequence of king John's grant, when he gave them the two firſt fairs, and that by the new grants of Philip and Mary, and that of James the Firſt, they attempted to continue them throughout the year, tho' without ſucceſs.*

It is no corporation, neither is there any particular manufacture carried on here: it is a great thorough-fare to the North, with good inns for the accommodation of travellers. There is a ſmall brook runs through it a little beyond the ſhambles, and over it two ſtone bridges for foot paſſengers and horſes, which is Sunbeck aforementioned.

In the year 1736, by authority of parliament, for regiſtering of deeds for the North riding, a handſome houſe and office was built here.

Letter from Mr. JOHN TODD, maſter of the Free-ſchool at Allerton, concerning the endowment of it, to ROGER GALE, but miſlaid when the account of Northallerton was written by him.

SIR, Northallerton, March 4, 1715-16.

Upon receipt of your letter, being wholly myſelf in the dark, as to the time when, or who was the founder of our ſchool, I made immediate application to one Mr. Luke Smelt, rector of Welbury, ſon of my predeceſſor and maſter, who promiſed the firſt opportunity to inſpect his father's papers, and give me an account if he had any thing relating thereto; but after all this delay, for which I humbly crave pardon, he has met with nothing but a copy of Eſhold's will. He thinks, if no account be met with among the

king's records, Durham offers the fairest. I have formerly enquired of Mr. Thomas Lafells, Mr. George Metcalfe, and William Harrison, long before their deceafe, but never could obtain any certain information of them, or any other. James Whitton indeed of Bedale, about two years ago, told me, that they had found the ſchools of Northallerton, Bedale, and Malton, were all upon one and the ſame bottom*. But as to its endowment, there is the houſe and garth, with one common right lying upon the North Moor; 5l. 1s. 8d. ſalary from the crown, paid by the king's collectors, out of which they annually deduct 5s. for poundage, 2s. 6d. for debenture money, as they pleaſe to phraſe it, and 8d. for the acquittance. One James Coates, a grocer, informs me, that the borough houſes, paying king's rent, were formerly chargeable with the ſaid ſalary, as he had frequently ſeen expreſt in their receipts; and the lands of John Eſhold are by will charged with twenty ſhillings a year, for teaching four poor boys.

I ſaw a ſheet of paper in the hands of Mr. Hallywell (collector of Exciſe) ſaid to have been Mr. Wheatley's, lately in commiſſion to inſpect hawkers and pedlars licences, wherein he had ſet down the ſalary paid by the king ſix pounds and upwards; but never had the happineſs, though I greatly deſired it, to ſpeak with him, in order to know how he came by that information, as alſo of the endowments of ſeveral other ſchools and benefices in that paper; but, leſt I ſhould be too troubleſome in recounting theſe uncertainties, I ſhall not add more, but beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Sir, &c. JOHN TODD.

* *i. e.* All refounded by queen Elizabeth.

The

The Conſtitution and Uſage of the Borough of SCARBOROUGH, as ſet forth at the Aſſizes held at York, March 19, $173\frac{8}{9}$.

SCARBOROUGH is an ancient borough by preſcription, and a corporation conſiſting of two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-ſix capital burgeſſes, in all forty-four, who are the Community, and commonly called the Common-houſe, or Common-council-men of the borough, of whom the major part, and not leſs than twenty-three, are required to be preſent at the doing any corporate act.

This body, or community, is yearly on St. Jerom's day, being the day next after Michaelmas day, diſſolved, and re-elected or made up again in the following manner, viz. The forty-four or major part of them, whereof the bailiffs are to be two, meet without any ſummons on that day in the Town-hall; and the bailiffs, after a ſhort ſpeech, ſignifying the expiration of their year of office, and recommending to the aſſembly the choice of new officers, put off their gowns, which is looked upon as a reſignation and determination of the offices of the whole community, till re-choſen; in order whereunto, the late bailiffs and reſt of the community, or the major part of them, and not leſs than twenty-three, proceed firſt to the election of new coroners, which are always two of themſelves then preſent; and the two perſons who appear to have the moſt votes are immediately declared, and take the oath of coroners before the ſaid aſſembly, and being ſo ſworn, they each of them take up or nominate two others of the perſons ſo aſſembled, which four ſo nominated by the coroners are called uptacks and electors, and take the uſual oaths as ſuch; and then the uptacks each of them nominate other two of the perſons ſo aſſembled to be joined to them, which make up the twelve electors;

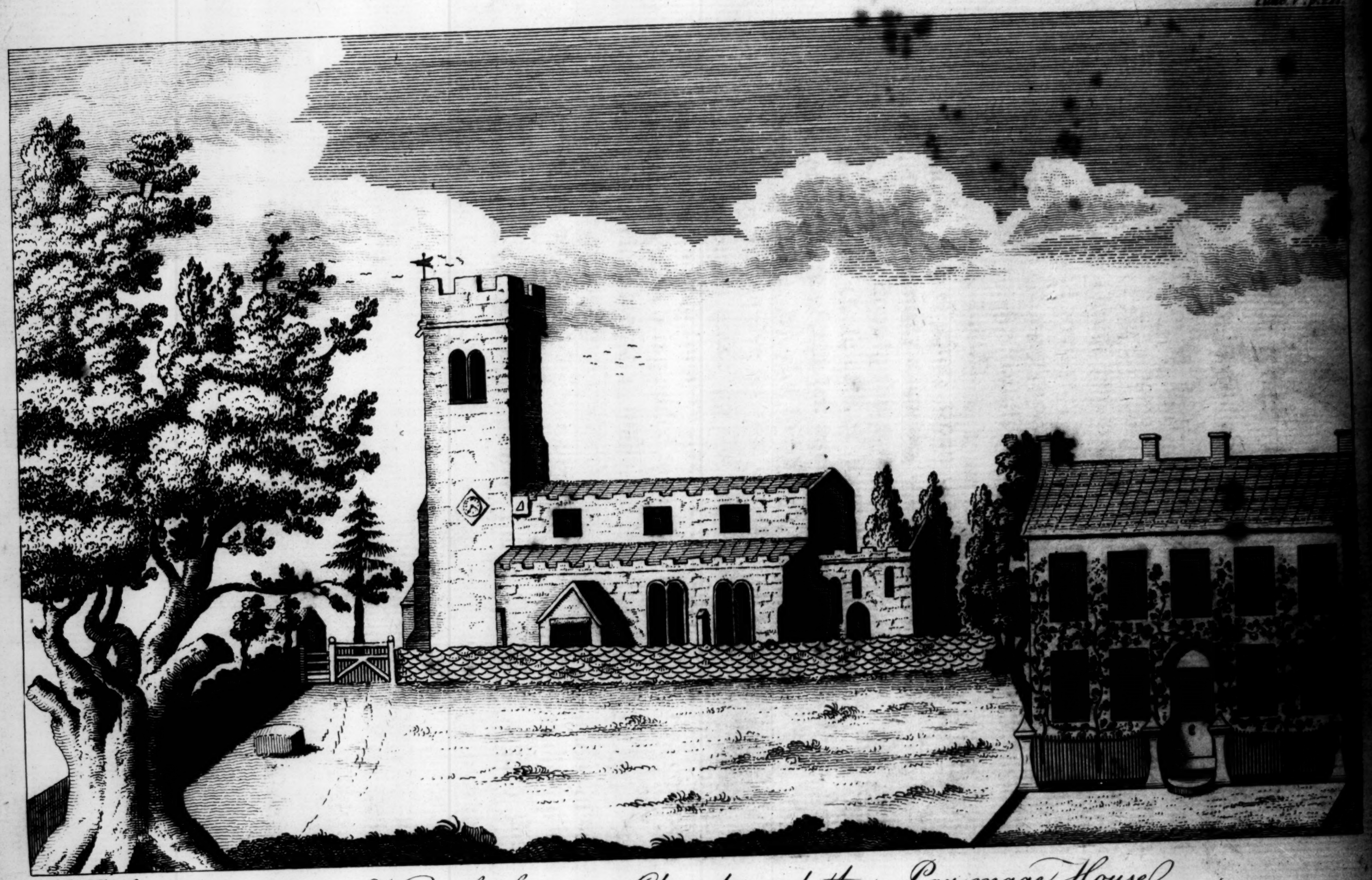
and

and theſe laſt eight, having alſo taken the uſual oath of electors, they with the other four uptacks or electors, making in all twelve electors, ſtay together in the town-hall, from whence all the reſt depart, and leave the ſaid electors locked up in the hall, till with one aſſent they chooſe two bailiffs, four chamberlains, a town-clerk, gaoler, and warrener, and preſent ſuch their choice or verdict thereof to the new-choſen coroners in the ſaid hall: whereupon the new-choſen bailiffs are immediately ſworn, and admitted into the office of bailiffs.

Some few days after, when the bailiffs think it a convenient time, the community aſſemble, and make up the houſe, as they call it, which is done in this manner:

The bailiffs chuſe each of them three perſons of the ſecond, and other three of the laſt twelve of the preceding year, which twelve ſo choſen by the bailiffs go together, and make up the bench, or firſt twelve for that current year; and then theſe firſt twelve or bench make up the ſecond and third twelves of the ſame year: which three twelves or benches, being the thirty-ſix capital burgeſſes, being added to the ſaid two bailiffs, two coroners, and four chamberlains, make up or compoſe the ſaid body of forty-four. And if it happens that any of theſe forty-four die, or be, by any mal-practice, deemed unworthy members of the community, they are by the ſaid firſt twelve at making up the houſe left out, and other new members choſen to ſupply their vacancies.

A deſcrip-



H. Gale delin 1781.

South View of Scruton Church, and the Parsonage House.

A deſcription of SCRUTON, tranſcribed from the margin of a copy of *Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond*, in the hand-writing of Mr. R. GALE, now in the poſſeſſion of John Watſon Reed, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

SCRUTON is a village ſituated about half a mile from the Weſtern banks of the river Swale, in the North riding of Yorkſhire, and about a mile North from the point where a brook or beck that comes from Bedale, and ſo to Leeming, falls into it, which has no proper name that I could ever diſcover, but takes its denomination from ſeveral towns as it paſſes through them, being at Crakehall called Crakehall Beck, at Bedale Bedale Beck, at Leeming Leeming Beck, at Grimeſcar Mill Grimeſcar Beck, juſt at its confluence with Swale; Beck in this country language importing a brook or rivulet.

I could never find this town of Scruton, though a rectory and a manor, remarked in any of our maps, except in the great one of the county of York, publiſhed by Mr. Warburton, and that of the dioceſe of Cheſter, in both of which it is rightly placed. In ſome of the other maps you will find Moreton ſtanding juſt where Scruton ſhould be ſeated, but erroneouſly; Moreton being a hamlet that lies on the Eaſt ſide of Swale, and in the pariſh of Anderby Steeple. If you will correct the word Moreton, by turning it into Scruton, where you find it in thoſe charts, as I have done, the miſtake will be rectified.

In Domeſday-book * it is called *Scurvetone* and *Scurutun*. *Cnut* and *Torfin* held two manors in it, and *Geruaiſe Picot homo Comitis Alani* held it then in demeſne. It ſeems to have recovered itſelf ſoon from the great devaſtation, made all over this country from York to Durham, by William the Conqueror, in the third

* P. 310. b.

year of his reign, for that it is not ſaid at the end of this ſurvey that *modo vaſtum eſt*, though that remark is entered upon moſt of the towns hereabout.

Whence it took its name I cannot determine: about a mile and a half Weſtward runs a ſmall ſlow water ſtill called the *Scurf*; but as no part of it touches this pariſh of Scruton, I can hardly think that it had its name from ſo remote a ſource. I muſt own I have ſome reaſon to believe, that our anceſtors in theſe parts called all ſuch little waters *Scurfs*: if ſo, we have ſufficient ground for giving the name of *Scurfetun* to this place, there being no leſs than three ſuch ſmall ſtreams running through it.

Picot above named was in all probability a Breton, and a follower of earl Alan, who had the honor of Richmond beſtowed upon him for his good ſervices by the Conqueror, the rear of whoſe army he commanded in the great and deciſive battle of Haſtings. He had in *Scruton*, as appears by later inquiſitions, two knights fees and a half, beſides other lands at Thirtoft and Magneby within the ſaid honor*. Soon after the Conqueſt we find all his hands in the poſſeſſion of Picot Laſcelles†. And ſeveral of them bearing the name of Picot, as appears from ancient charters,

* *Charta* Pigoti de Scurveton *de terra in eadem* S. Mariæ Ebor. *conceſſa.*
Ex Regiſtro Cœnobii in Muſeo Harleyano.

* Hodie *Thoraſcroſt.*

PICOTUS filius *Ranulphi Venatoris* de *Scurveton* omnibus videntibus & audientibus literas has, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Deo & S. Mariæ in puram et perpetuam Elemoſinam, ſuper altare in Eccleſia S. Mariæ Eborum, quandam terram in * *Forneſcroſt*, ſolutam quietam ab omni terreno ſervitio, habentem viginti perticatas longitudinis & decem latitudinis: nominatim ad emendum † ad miſſarum celebrationem in eadem Eccleſia. Quod ſi forte ego vel hæredes mei prædictam terram prænominatæ Eccleſiæ warrantizare non poterimus, eidem Eccleſiæ dabimus excambium. Hanc autem donationem feci præfatæ Abbatiæ pro ſalute animæ meæ, & pro ſalute animarum patris & matris meæ, & omnium parentum & amicorum meorum. Hiis teſtibus: *Goſtcelino Capellano*, *Galfrido Piccario*, *Roberto* filio *Ulfis*, *Thurgiſio de Cellario*, *Ketello Myſoto* Seneſcallo de *Aldeburno*, *Radulfo*, filio *Sywardi*, *Thoma* fratre ejus, *Rogero* nepote Sacriſtæ, *Galfrido Puddings*, *Radulfo* Armigero *de Scurveton*, *Willielmo de Laſcelles*, *Roberto* nepote *Sywardi*, *Gilberto* nepote Sacriſtæ, & multis aliis.

† Forte *vinum.*

† Temp. Hen. II. v. Regiſt. Hon. de Richmond, p. 230.

it

it inclines me to conclude that ancient family, which ſtill continues in this country, though much docked in their eſtate, to have been deſcendants from this Picot. I find they have ſometimes wrote themſelves De Sigillo, as Baldricus de Sigillo, in the time of Henry III. (v. Regiſt. Hon. de Richmond.) and perhaps Robertus de Sigillo, Biſhop of London in 1140, may have been one of them: and there is a tradition ſtill in the family that one of their anceſtors was keeper of the ſeal to William Rufus, and that thence they had their ſurname. *Amicia de Laſcelles* obtained a grant of free warren here in the 37th of Henry III.

It appears by Kirby's Inqueſt taken the 15th of Edward I. that *Roger Laſcelles* was then poſſeſſed of Scruton, but in the 13th of Edward II. it had changed its lord; *Andrew de Merkingfield* then obtaining that king's mandate to the collectors of the taxes to be excuſed, with his men of the town of Scruton, from paying an eighteenth of their eſtates, as being diſabled by the burning and plundering they had ſuffered from the Scotts*.

In the *Merkingfields* it continued till *Thomas* Merkingfield forfeited it with the appurtenances for high treaſon in the 11th of queen Elizabeth, being one of the rebels under the earls of Weſtmorland and Northumberland, and executed for the ſame.

The queen in the fourteenth year granted it by patent to *Sir Thomas Bowes*, who within three years after conveyed the manor and the appurtenances, by which I underſtand the domain lands, and advowſon of the rectory, with ſome free rents, to *Thomas Danby*, Eſq. and my father purchaſed it in the year 1688, of Sir *Abſtrupus* Danby, then owner of it, together with the advowſon. But the earl of Carliſle having laid claim to both, and preſented to the rectory in the year 1665, and the diſpute being compromiſed with the lady Danby then in poſſeſſion of the eſtate,

* Rymer's Fœd. T. III. p. 802.

he ſold the perpetual advowſon afterwards to Charles Tancred of Arden, Eſq. of whom my father purchaſed the firſt turn, and I after his deceaſe the whole of it, and ſo put an end to the conteſt, and have preſented twice to it without any oppoſition. The earl had not ſuch good ſucceſs in his pretenſions to the manor, for having filed his bill againſt my father for it in Chancery, his claim was judged frivolous, and he was ordered to pay coſts; and had the Danbys tried their title to the advowſon with his lordſhip, it is probable he could have made nothing of it; both of them being upon the ſame bottom, viz. as deſcending from Sir James Strangeways to him, (who never was poſſeſſed of either of them), by Leonard lord Dacres, who married one of Sir James's daughters.

The church dedicated to St. Radegund is a good ſtone building, conſiſting of three iſles and a chancel, all covered with lead. There is only one ſcucheon of painted glaſs left in the windows, which is of the Piercys, Or, a lion rampant Azure. It ſtood in the Eaſt window of the South iſle, but was removed laſt year for ſecurity into the ſame window of the North iſle, where was formerly a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William de Scruton, A. D. 1335, 11th of Edward III. and ſeparated from the reſt of the church by a handſome partition of wainſcott ſtill remaining. In the North corner of it lies a black marble upon the ground, and under that a ſtone coffin with bones in it, perhaps of the founder; but as the braſs, which carried the inſcription round the verge of the marble, is torn off and loſt, there can be no certainty whom it belongs to: there appears alſo to have been the heads of a man and a woman on the ſtone in braſs; and there are ſeveral more flat ſtones in the church and chancel, but no letters on them, except on that which lies under the communion table for Mr. Watkinſon the rector, who was buried there in 1665.

This chapel or chantery, which is wider than the other part of the North iſle, is all of the ſame materials and architecture as the reſt of the church, by which they appear to have been built at the ſame time, under Edward III, a few years after it had been burnt by the Scots, as mentioned before. The chantry at the diſſolution under Henry VIII. was valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per ann. The two heads of women in painted glaſs there, were put in by me, when the Percy arms were removed into it.

The preſent town contains about forty houſes, beſides ſeven more in the outparts. It has a pretty green before the church, planted round with trees. It is ſituated four miles from Northallerton, and three from Bedale, both good market towns. The extent of the pariſh is about a mile and a half from Eaſt to Weſt, and much the ſame from North to South; in Domeſday book it is ſaid to be dimid. Leuc. long. et dimid. Leuc. lat.

FINIS.

Lately published by J. NICHOLS, *Price Five Shillings, ſewed,*

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, N°. I.

CONTAINING

I. QUERIES for the better illuſtrating the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of Great-Britain and Ireland.

2. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of TUNSTALL, in Kent, by the late Mr. Edward-Rowe Mores.

*** The QUERIES will be given ſeparately to any Gentleman who will take the trouble to ſend for them.

The THIRD NUMBER is nearly finiſhed, and will ſoon be publiſhed.

The FOURTH and FIFTH Numbers are in forwardneſs; and more are preparing for the Preſs.

☞ The Hiſtory of THETFORD, by the late THOMAS MARTIN, Eſq. of Palgrave, is printed uniformly in ſize with the preſent Work.

The following ANTIQUARIAN *Books were lately publiſhed by* J. NICHOLS.

I. BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY; or an Hiſtorical Account of what has been done for illuſtrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great-Britain and Ireland. In Two Volumes 4to. adorned with ancient Maps. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in Boards.

II. Medals, Coins, Great Seals, and other Works, of THOMAS SIMON; engraved and deſcribed by GEORGE VERTUE. The Second Edition, with additional Plates and Notes, and an Appendix by the Editor. Quarto. Price One Guinea in Boards.

III. A COLLECTION of all the WILLS, now known to be extant, of the Kings and Queens of England, Princes and Princeſſes of Wales, and every Branch of the Blood Royal, from the Reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry the Seventh excluſive. With explanatory Notes, and a Gloſſary. Quarto. Price 18s. in Boards.

IV. The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh Coins; deducing the Antiquities, Cuſtoms, and Manners of each People to modern Times, particularly the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments; illuſtrated throughout with Critical and Hiſtorical Remarks on various Authors, both Sacred and Prophane. By the late WILLIAM CLARKE, A. M. Chancellor of the Church of Chicheſter, Reſidentiary of it, and Vicar of Amport, Hants. Quarto. Price 1l. 1s. ſewed.

V. An Eſſay on the Coins of Cunobeline, in an Epiſtle to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries; with a Diſſertation on the Seat of the CORITANI. By SAMUEL PEGGE, M. A. Quarto. Price 5s. ſewed.

VI. Miſcellanies. By the Hon. DAINES BARRINGTON. Quarto. Price 18s. ſewed.

VII. Mr. BARRINGTON's Obſervations on the Statutes. Quarto. Price 18s. ſewed.

VIII. Propoſed Forms of REGISTERS for BAPTISMS and BURIALS, on a Plan entirely new. Quarto. Eight Shillings each, bound in Rough Calf.

IX. Some Account of the ALIEN PRIORIES, and of ſuch Lands as they are known to have poſſeſſed in England and Wales. In Two Volumes, 8vo. Price 7s. ſewed.

X. The Hiſtory of the Royal Abbey of BEC in Normandy. 8vo. Price 3s. ſewed.